

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE River and Harbor bill has now passed both Houses of Congress. It was accepted by the Senate May 13, by a vote of 57 to 9. Some modifications were made in the House bill which had been passed by that body by a vote of 216 to 40. The conference committee of the two Houses came to an agreement on May 22 and on the following day the bill went to the President. It is believed that the bill will be vetoed by him, but the majority in both Houses is so large in its favor that its re-passage over his veto is believed to be assured.

The bone of contention in the bill while before Congress was the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a harbor at Santa Monica, Cal., referred to by the press as a "job" for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Senator Frye (Rep.), of Maine, championed this appropriation. It was finally decided to leave the selection of a site for the proposed harbor to a commission consisting of an officer of the navy, an officer of the coast and geodetic survey, and three expert engineers to be selected by the President.

When the bill came from the House the appropriations for the year amounted to \$10,594,700. This the Senate increased to \$12,614,550. The bill further authorizes "continuing contracts" reaching \$2 millions in the House bill and increased to \$4 millions by the Senate bill. Senator Gorman (Dem.), of Maryland, offered an amendment limiting the annual expenditure under the pending and former River and Harbor bills to \$10,000,000. This was laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 23. Press comments on the bill are appended as follows:

A Prodigal Waste of the Nation's Money.—"Never before in the history of the Government has Congress been guilty of such a prodigal waste of the nation's money as in the bill which has just passed the Senate, appropriating \$76,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors. . . .

"Not only is this appropriation enormous in itself considered, but, as compared with former appropriations for a like purpose, a difference of more than \$50,000,000 is disclosed.

"In fact, the appropriation authorized by the bill is more than half of the entire sum of money appropriated by Congress during the last twelve years for this purpose.

"By referring to the records, it will be found that only \$148,324,077 has been appropriated since 1885.

"The following table shows in detail the appropriations for the last twelve years:

1885.....	\$14,948,300.00	1892.....	\$2,951,200.00
1886.....	1893.....	22,068,218.00
1887.....	14,64,900.00	1894.....	14,181,153.00
1888.....	1895.....	20,055,005.00
1889.....	22,410,791.69	1896.....	11,452,115.00
1890.....	500,000.60	Total.....	\$148,324,077.99
1891.....	25,292,395.00		

"How such a measure as this could have met with the indorsement which Senators and Representatives have given to it, at a time when business is depressed and the masses of the people are wrestling with the problem of how to make both ends meet, is something that can not be expressed.

"There are many ways, it seems, in which this money could be appropriated to better advantage than by sinking it to the bottom of the water.

"Such extravagance as this is not only undemocratic but oppressive. The burden falls upon those who are not able to bear it and who have for years been the victims of a policy which has ground them to the earth. Not until this policy is changed and money becomes more plentiful can such expenditures as this be justified by the masses of the people."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

As a Means of Furnishing Employment.—"The proposition of the River and Harbor bill, then, is not to appropriate \$76,000,000 to the improvement of the waterways of the country, but to do \$76,000,000 worth of business with such of the people as happen to be standing at the head of the line when the pie is opened. There has been forced upon the Government the duty, not of dredging rivers and harbors, but of spending a certain vast sum each year in providing light and profitable employment for private parties.

"The manner in which the money is spent shows conclusively enough that the objects named in the bills are merely pretexts, since in the majority of instances those objects are not even attempted to be accomplished. Furthermore, a thinner and thinner pretext is going to answer, and the sentiment which demands appropriations is going to grow stronger and stronger, until the River and Harbor bill shall be not far removed from a distribution of the proceeds of taxation among citizens according to their political influence.

"Congress is obviously helpless. If the people demand money the money has to be forthcoming. The something that will stop the process is the inevitable something which in the fulness of time is coming to convince the people themselves that the Government can't feed and clothe them."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.*

"No one nowadays is found to dispute the wisdom of a judicious system of internal improvements by the general Government. It has become the settled policy of the country. It is a policy carried out by Republicans and Democrats alike, save that a republican majority is usually found more liberal-minded and broad-gaged than a Democratic majority. The only objection that can be made to liberal expenditures now is the uncertainty as to where the money is to come from. If the Democrats were to remain in power with their revenue-crippling policy, this would be an insuperable objection. But it happens that only about \$12,000,000 of the \$76,000,000 carried by the appropriation bill will need to be expended during the next fiscal year. After that, if the Republicans come into power in March, 1897, as they are certain to do, business methods will be applied to the Government and we shall again have an overflowing Treasury. The improvement and growth of the country must not be allowed to stop because the

Democratic Party has temporarily depleted the Treasury."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Santa Monica or San Pedro?—"Two possible sites for the construction of a breakwater and harbor on the coast near Los Angeles had been in view. One of these sites is known as that of Santa Monica, where the Southern Pacific Company has acquired land and built a wharf. The other site is that of San Pedro, considerably to the south of Santa Monica, where the State of California owns land and where the bulk of the shipping business of Los Angeles, as we understand it, is done. In 1890 a board of government engineers was named to decide which site was the more preferable and economical for the Government to develop by the construction of a breakwater. That board decided in favor of San Pedro Bay. In 1892 Senator Frye secured the appointment of another board of engineers to look the ground over again. That board, composed of as competent engineers as the Government has in its service, went to California, carefully examined the locations, gave public hearings, and finally reported in favor of San Pedro Bay, as the other board had done. Both the California Senators favor the San Pedro harbor; the Representative in Congress from the Los Angeles district favors it; the Los Angeles chamber of commerce favors it. Only the Southern Pacific Railroad and C. P. Huntington oppose it.

"But that seems to be enough for Senator Frye. He coolly proposes to set the report of an engineer in the employ of Huntington above the two reports of the disinterested government engineers, and has the courage to rise in his place, not only to defend the diversion of a big government appropriation to the Southern Pacific Company's profit, but to eulogize the character and services of C. P. Huntington."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

"The contest over the Southern California harbor question is probably not over yet. The mixed commission which will go to Santa Monica and San Pedro will probably not make a report which will convince either of the two opposing parties to the fight that it has been mistaken in its information. The facts in the case strongly favor Santa Monica, and it may be said that the theories are all the other way. The opposition to the Southern Pacific is, of course, on general principles, a very stubborn fact, but its effect is limited at all times by the position which Congress takes for or against such hostile sentiment. In this instance Santa Monica happens to have as ardent friends as the Southern Pacific has enemies. These friends will in all likelihood win the day for Santa Monica. That little city already has a fine harbor, and will glory and prosper in the acquirement of extended dockage facilities. The Southern Pacific has built one of the longest ocean wharves there that can be found anywhere in the world, furthermore, and will save considerable money if it is not compelled to construct another large terminal so short a distance away as San Pedro."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence, R. I.*

THE A. P. A. AND MCKINLEY.

THE A. P. A. appears to have withdrawn its boycott on Governor McKinley only again to renew it. The Supreme Council of that body met in Washington from May 12 to 18, and, according to press reports, appointed a committee to wait on McKinley at Canton, Ohio, and ascertain his views relative to the order. Later the Council adopted a series of resolutions proposed by the Advisory Board, declaring that there is no reason why A. P. A.'s should not support McKinley for President, and adding:

"Regarding the matter heretofore appearing in the public press relating to Governor William McKinley, we find that it was sustained by the evidence in the possession of the Executive Committee of this board at the time of publication, but subsequent statements received by this board from the special committee sent by authority of this board to interview Governor McKinley are to the effect that he denies and explains the greater part of the matter contained in said evidence, and which statements are accepted by this board."

"Said committee also reported that in said interview with Governor McKinley he fully and unequivocally indorsed the principles of this order, and in order that no injustice may be done him, we recommend that so much of this action as may be deemed wise be given to the press for publication."

The Supreme Council further declared McKinley to be as acceptable to the organization as Allison, Quay, Morton, and other candidates.

When this action was made public Governor McKinley denied through the press that he had met a delegation from the A. P. A. Thereupon the Supreme Council on the closing evening, May 18, adopted a series of resolutions by unanimous vote, in which McKinley was declared, by his denial of the interview with the committee, to have given "a lie to the report of the committee, which was composed of honorable and truthful gentlemen." The resolutions closed as follows:

"Whereas, The members of the Supreme Council have, during its session, been hounded and badgered by a large McKinley lobby, composed of members and non-members of the order, that used the most disreputable blackmailing methods to discredit the Advisory Board and turn the Supreme Council into a McKinley ratification meeting, and having signally failed to clear McKinley of the consequences of his pro-papal political record, today, after two thirds of the delegates had started for home, attempted to take revenge by abolishing the National Advisory Board and accomplished the same by a vote of 30 to 29.

"Resolved, That we, the delegates, in condemnation meeting assembled, denounce the unwarranted interference of the paid McKinley lobby with the affairs of the Order, and denounce the cowardly denial by McKinley of his indorsement of the principles of the Order given by him to our committee; and

"Resolved, That because of his record as reported by the National Advisory Board, we herewith pledge ourselves, by our influence and efforts, to accomplish his defeat."

Representatives of twenty States are reported to have been present when this action was taken.

McKinley's Word as Good as that of the Committee.—"The question of veracity raised by the board is a serious one, but, of course, Major McKinley's side of the story is not known, and his word is at least as good as that of the committee which visited Canton. It is unlikely that Major McKinley, who knows

the ways of the world and of politics, would commit himself to representatives of an organization which had for months been plotting how to 'smoke him out,' or which had been declaring through leading members that the A. P. A. would oppose his nomination and election. It is likely that the plain patriotic principles of the order, separated from anti-Roman Catholic expressions, may have received Major McKinley's approval in conversation with his visitors. The trouble is that these declarations are deceptive, and conceal the real animus of the society.



The A. P. A. (Soliloquizes): "There's no use of my tackling a job that is too big for me: I would only expose my weakness and the hollowness of my pretensions. The thing for me to do is to retire as gracefully as possible."

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"This incident is important only in demonstrating the weakness of the organization. By the admission of these resolutions it can not maintain a non-partisan attitude. It finds on the first occasion of its attempt to take a hand in national politics that members incline to their own political preferences, and that as between party allegiance and devotion to A. P. A. principles, members are prone to sacrifice the order. This must be discouraging to the members who have, during the past six months, frequently talked in a large way about the great power the A. P. A. intended wielding in politics henceforth. The country does not need the protection of the so-called protective order, and if there were any necessity for its existence those who trusted in it would find it a frail reed. The A. P. A. has been making a great deal of clatter, but it is not yet formidable, and the results of the convention only show more clearly its weaknesses."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis, Ind.*

Not Desperately in Love with Any of the Candidates.—"The Supreme Council of the A. P. A. has met and adjourned. The Executive Committee of the Supreme Advisory Board has confessed that it was misled in regard to McKinley; but it has shown neither honesty nor true manliness in its confession. It is rather a whining excuse and an apology for an apology. If McKinley is not guilty, why should they simply put him in the same category with Reed, Quay, and Morton, men whom they have not investigated, but who are known to be guilty? According to their own acknowledgment, this Advisory Board thoroughly investigated McKinley, and they find the charges against him were false—hence he is a good candidate. They have not investigated the others, yet they declare that they, too, are good candidates. This is neither ingenuous nor graceful.

"Well, according to the adage, 'a half loaf is better than none.' We probably got all that we could have expected from such men. Now let us settle down to work again, all the stronger and wiser for the little storm through which we have passed. *The Citizen* will try to forget the unpleasant things in the record of the present campaign, and remember only those which are pleasant. The order has not been permanently injured, and will go on to greater victories than it has enjoyed during its previous record. . . . We are after 'principles—not men.' We are not desperately in love with McKinley or Reed or any of the other big Republican leaders. The man who indorses our principles is the man whom we will indorse. We have defended McKinley because we believe he was treated unjustly, and because he has more A. P. A. friends than any other candidate.

"If Linton were a candidate we would indorse him. But he is too much of a man—to wise a man—to risk his reputation on such a venture.

"It is said that the Supreme Advisory Board is no more. *Exeunt omnes.*"—*The Citizen (A. P. A.), Boston.*

"The chances are that McKinley is intentionally trying to get into the same position on the A. P. A. question that he occupies on the money question. He wants to preserve a questionable attitude and let his emissaries work the opposite sides by quietly assuring them that McKinley is 'all right on the goose question,' and will show his hand after he is nominated and elected. It is a pretty shrewd game to play on both questions. If he takes any decided stand publicly on the money question he is sure to drive away some of his support. If he takes any definite position publicly as to the A. P. A. he is sure to drive away some of his support. But by saying nothing and permitting his friends to say anything they like he can get along without losing any support. We believe that Mr. McKinley's real sentiments on the subject of religious liberty are in favor of a tariff high enough to satisfy contributors to the campaign fund."—*The Sentinel (Dem.), Indianapolis.*

McKinley Should Speak Out at Once.—"In a former article we stated that nothing could be found in Governor McKinley's record in Congress, as Governor of Ohio, or in his public utterances to warrant the suspicion that he was in any way in sympathy with the Know-Nothing principles and dark-lantern methods of the infamous society known as the A. P. A. That statement holds good to-day, tho, to be perfectly candid, it must be admitted that recent events have not tended to strengthen his reputation as a man of delicate sensibility and courageous conviction.

"There has been of late entirely too much mystery as to his relations toward the A. P. A. First he was the favorite son of that organization; then he scornfully repudiated it, and declined, with some show of indignation, to confer with its Advisory Board; then he was marked for slaughter and the 'boycott' order was sent forth—and now, if we are to believe this latest story, the prodigal has returned, and the fatted calf is to be killed.

"Is it any wonder, therefore, in view of these varied and conflicting positions in which our new Napoleon has been made to pose, that the intelligent Catholic voter is beginning to scratch his head and ask himself: What does it all mean?

"Governor McKinley owes it to himself, to his Catholic fellow citizens, thousands of whom have been his most enthusiastic admirers and stanchest supporters, and to the country at large, to speak out quickly now, and forever choke these ugly suspicions that are filling the air and smirching his good name. The Catholic voters of the country have been slow to make this demand of him, but the time has at last arrived when it is forced on them. Upon other issues he may choose to remain silent, but no ex-

gency of practical politics will serve as an excuse for silence under the charge of downright dishonesty and barefaced trickery."—*The Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.*

Neither Condemned nor Indorsed.—"Because a minority section of the A. P. A., led by Judge Stevens, failed to get the order to condemn candidate McKinley outright and publicly, some conscienceless opposition organs are saying that the order has indorsed McKinley. Of course every intelligent reader knows better, but the opposition organs seem to think they are justified in resorting to despicable means to create a class or sectarian prejudice against the Ohio man. The truth is that the order saw there was no more reason to attack one candidate than another, and it therefore dropped the matter, neither condemning nor indorsing any candidate. A small minority of the order, enraged at the outcome of the Stevens fiasco, did get off by themselves and pass a resolution condemning McKinley, but that signifies very little one way or another. The consensus of opinion in the order and out of it is that Judge Stevens and his active supporters made fools of themselves, and that is the popular verdict that will stand. And if it is the public belief that they were 'inspired' by certain influences to pursue the course they did, the public need not apologize for having embraced that belief.

"The attitude of the A. P. A. as an order is declared to be the same toward all the candidates, which means no action at all in favor or against any of them. There is where the good sense of the order came to its own rescue."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

CABLE despatches from Havana dated May 18, declare that General Weyler has decreed that the exporting of leaf tobacco to any country except Spain, from the two provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, must cease within ten days. General Weyler, according to these despatches, has two motives in thus attempting to confiscate the property of American citizens. The first is to resell the tobacco seized by him as military dictator of the island, and pocket the proceeds. The second is to retain a considerable portion of the crop in Cuba, and dispose of it to the local firms and factories, that they may have material on hand with which to keep their employees busy and thus avoid greatly increasing the idle population.

Washington press despatches of May 21 are to the effect that Secretary Olney has instructed Minister Taylor to make a vigorous protest to the Spanish Government relative to this edict, on the ground that it amounts to the practical confiscation of goods in Cuba owned by Americans. The despatch says:

"The data on hand at the State Department, supplied by the collectors of the Florida ports, show that the cigarmen of Tampa alone have \$700,000 worth of tobacco in Cuba paid for and subject to delivery, and that for all the other Florida ports there is as much more. It will be impossible for the merchants to get this property out of Cuba within the prescribed time, and Minister Taylor has been instructed to make such representations to Spain as will secure ample time in which to secure this property.

"It is believed that the tone of Mr. Olney's note will accomplish this result, but if it does not other means will be taken. The Spanish Government professes that this action is taken in order that Cubans loyal to the Government in Havana engaged in the cigar business may have the leaf to work with, and that hostilities to the United States has nothing to do with it. A resolution has been prepared, and if within a few days the State Department does not receive a satisfactory answer to its protest this resolution will probably be passed by Congress. It will authorize the President to prohibit by proclamation the importation into the United States of cigars and other manufactured tobacco from the Island of Cuba. As most of the Cuban cigars are exported to this country, this step will effectively offset the action taken under the edict of the Captain-General.

"The resolution will not be brought forward until it is apparent that Spain intends to harass the United States and make it impossible for her citizens to get the property now on the island for which they have paid."

Las Novedades, the Spanish-American organ in New York, on May 21 published a statement to the effect that this decree is a measure inspired by economic demands, and not in retaliation of insurgent sympathizers in America. Says this paper:

"The question was to save from imminent destitution and the horrors of starvation thousands of workmen and Cuban families, which draw their subsistence from the tobacco industry. It was,

indeed, for those families a question of life or death whether the small quantity of tobacco now remaining in Cuba should or should not leave the island. There is not enough for all. If Americans secure the tobacco the inhabitants of Cuba will die from starvation, and, as charity begins at home, General Weyler has thought first of his countrymen.

"The Madrid Government has delayed as long as possible before ordering the prohibition of exportation, anxious as it is not to injure trade. But in presence of the imminent fact that soon 15,000 tobacco-workers in Havana would be idle, on account of the absence of the material to work on, and that from 50,000 to 60,000 women and children would be at the door of famine, the Government felt compelled to take the measure which had been repeatedly solicited. The best proof that there was no intention to injure the tobacco-workers at Tampa is that there are in that place as many workmen loyal to Spain as there are enemies."

Press despatches of May 23 from Madrid give an interview with Señor Canovas, the Spanish Prime Minister, in which he says that contracts for tobacco already existing will be respected and their fulfilment allowed.

Another incident tending to complicate matters between this country and Spain has grown out of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate, and adopted by that body on May 16. They read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to inquire and report to the Senate what are the rights of the United States under our treaties with Spain as to the trial of our citizens arrested in Cuba and now under condemnation and sentenced to death by the Spanish military tribunals, for alleged offenses of a political or other character against the Spanish laws of government, and to report on the subject by bill or otherwise.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State is directed to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of the protocol of the conferences and declarations concerning judicial procedure, signed by Caleb Cushing, as minister of the United States, and Senor Don Fernando y Colonates, minister of the King of Spain, on January 12, 1877, as the same was executed and interchanged, both in the English and Spanish languages, and that he will inform the Senate whether the established or agreed original text of said protocol is in the English or the Spanish language.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested, if it is not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the Senate copies of correspondence that has taken place between the governments of Spain and the United States respecting the said protocol, and its bearing or effect upon the trial and condemnation of the citizens of the United States who were recently captured on or near the vessel called the *Competitor*, which was seized under Spanish authority in Cuban waters or near to that island."

Senator Morgan delivered a speech on these resolutions May 16, the press reports of which made him declare the Queen Regent of Spain to be a "cruel monarch." This aroused vigorous protest in the Spanish Cortes, but before action was taken an official report of Senator Morgan's words was received showing that he was inaccurately reported. He spoke not of a "cruel monarch" but of a "cruel monarchy." The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs took measures at once to correct the error. Among press comments on the Cuban situation we select the following:

Not Aimed against Insurgents, but against Americans.— "By the proclamation currently attributed to him, General Weyler has committed a direct offense against us, the consequences of which can hardly be other than extremely serious. This proclamation prohibits the export of Cuban tobacco, an export which is consigned almost exclusively to this country. The interdict is not directed against the insurgents, but against the United States. The insurgents have nothing to do with the export of tobacco; that is our business exclusively, and it is against us that the proclamation is made. If sustained by the Spanish Government, this is virtually an act of war. There can be no pretense that this aggressive invasion of our Cuban commerce is a matter of local police regulation, found to be necessary in suppressing disorder on the island.

"The breaking up of our tobacco trade can have no more effect on the armed forces of Gomez and Maceo than sending Spanish fleets to blockade New York and Philadelphia would have. General Weyler could hardly have entertained any idea that his offensive act was directed against the revolutionists. It was not aimed toward them, but straight at us. What his purpose was in this assault, and what inspired him to make it at this critical period, is not for us to inquire. When a man is suddenly struck in the

face, he does not stop to investigate the aggressor's state of mind. Instinctively, he retaliates first, and possibly asks afterward what the attack may mean. We do not know or care at the moment what Weyler means. Unless his Government promptly repudiates his hostile deeds it will become necessary for us to bring him up with a short turn. The home Government has before now been obliged to disavow indiscretions attributed to Weyler, and will probably do the same in the present instance; but in that case it might be pertinently suggested that Spain would do well to send somebody to Cuba not quite so ready to blunder into difficulties."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia*.

An Example of Medievalism.—"Captain-General Weyler's embargo on tobacco illustrates the medievalism of Spain and her methods. It is this incapacity to adopt modern ideas that has cost Spain most of her American possessions and may presently deprive her of what remains. The insurgents are destroying all the commerce they can and the Captain-General is destroying the rest. At the same time he is interfering needlessly with the commerce of other countries and making it more difficult for Spain to get even moral support and encouragement. Primarily this embargo on leaf-tobacco exports is a blow at American cigar factories where Cubans are employed. If it should throw several thousands of Cubans out of employment it would add something to the number of the insurgents. As there is plenty of Havana fillers in the American market, and the use of Havana wrappers is limited, the chief effect of Weyler's order will be to increase American dislike of the Spanish administration and stimulate the demand for intervention by our Government. But the United States is not alone affected. European nations, to whom Spain is appealing for sympathy and moral support, find one branch of their commerce interrupted for the sake of giving cigarmakers in Spain a monopoly of cigars made from Cuban tobacco. The exclusion of Spain from the embargo deprives the cigarmakers of the island of any special benefit, and gives evidence of that exclusive colonial policy of Spain which accounts for the destruction of her once vast colonial empire. It would have ranked high as statesmanship three hundred years ago."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York*.

"The latest action of Weyler in Cuba in regard to forbidding the exportation of tobacco from that island will strike a heavy blow to a large number of Cuban tobacconists who reside in the United States. It has been estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000



EQUILIBRIST GROVER: "Wait till I do my act! I'll knock them silly."
—*The Post, Cincinnati*.

men will be thrown out of employment here who are engaged in the manufactures of America.

"In issuing the decree Weyler has taken sweet revenge on the Cuban patriots who are said to be aiding the insurgents, and doubtless most of the retail houses in this staple will have to go to the wall.

"A few of the large wholesale firms had foreseen this calamity and had provided themselves with a large enough stock to last them two years, perhaps, by careful management, but the rise in price will render Havana tobacco a rarity in America.

"The result of this may not be so plainly favorable to Spain as at first appears, as it will add still another to the many aggravations

already felt by American Cubans, and, without doubt, many will enlist in the insurgent armies from actual necessity.

"If five thousand out of the forty thrown out of work find their way to Cuba Weyler will find that he has made a bigger mistake in his last act than in any previous one."—*The Standard, Boston.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATE REFUSES TO ADMIT DUPONT.

HENRY A. DUPONT was refused a seat in the United States Senate May 15, by a vote of 31 to 30, the Democrats and Populists combining against the Republicans. The following statement of the case, which substantially coincides with statements made by other papers, is given by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.):

"In April, 1895, Mr. Marvil, Governor of Delaware, died, and on the day succeeding his death William T. Watson, theretofore Lieutenant-Governor, qualified as Governor in room and stead of the deceased Marvil. But on May 9, 1895, the election of a Senator of the United States being before the chamber, Watson, then acting as Governor of the State, entered the State Senate and asserted his right as Lieutenant-Governor by election to preside over the joint convention of the House of Representatives and Senate, and to cast his vote in the election of a United States Senator. He voted for a Democrat, Ridgely by name. The result was that the vote of the General Assembly of the State stood thus:

Ridgely, Democrat.....	9
Addicks, Republican.....	4
Tunnell.....	1
Dupont, regular Republican.....	15
—	—
Total.....	29

"By this showing Dupont was duly elected, having a majority of the twenty-nine members of the joint assembly. But at this point Watson asserted his right to vote, and, this being allowed, the vote for all the candidates against Dupont equaled that cast for him, and hence no election was made."

In claiming his seat in the Senate Mr. Dupont took the position that Watson could not be Governor of the State and president of the Senate at the same time and that, therefore, his vote could not be counted against Dupont. The Speaker of the Delaware House, taking the same view, certified to the election of Dupont, but Acting Governor Watson, in his executive capacity, refused to sign the certificate. The various phases of the question are brought out in the following press comments:

Populists Did Not Want to Lose Their Power.—"Had the United States Senate a Republican majority, Dupont would have been elected. The Populists, however, hold the balance of power, and they chose not to increase the Republican vote by the addition of a Senator from Delaware. This turns Dupont back to the legislature of Delaware for another struggle. It is claimed that J. Edward Addicks has been so industrious among the members of the legislature that he will be elected next winter. Addicks is a man of great wealth, and he has been accused of building his Senatorial fences without regard for expense. He seems to have the upper hand of Dupont, at present, but much may happen between now and next winter to change the aspect of things political in Delaware. The Democrats, it seems, have not entirely abandoned hope in regard to the Senatorship. There is some talk among them of having Ambassador Bayard make a run for his old seat."—*The Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.), Milwaukee.

"It is now very evident that the Populists voted against the seating of Dupont for the very selfish reason of not desiring to lose the balance of power they now enjoy in the Senate. With Dupont's vote, the Republicans would have had a bare majority in the Upper House, and the Populists would lose the advantage they now possess. It has greatly added to the importance of the six Populists that they were in position, by throwing their strength with either of the great parties, to control legislation; hence it is natural that they should not have felt willing to sacrifice this advantage for the benefit of a man like Dupont, whose title to the seat claimed by him was very shadowy at best."

"The addition of Dupont's vote was also desired by the Republicans, as it would have strengthened their majority to some extent against the influence of the silverites. The determined attitude of the silver Republicans not to permit any economic legislation, undertaken by the Republicans themselves, to pass, unless coupled with a free-coinage provision, has been a grave stumbling-block in the way of party measures, and, unless the silverites can be weakened before the next Congress assembles, the Republicans, even should they capture the Presidency, will be seriously embarrassed in the Senate. It is not surprising, therefore, that the defeat of Dupont should have greatly worried the Republican managers."—*The Picayune* (Dem.), New Orleans.

An Entering Wedge to Federal Centralization Threatens.

—"It was a most important question presented for the Senate's consideration, involving the powers of the United States Senate to override State laws and precedents and to determine the qualifications of members of the legislatures of the States. Had the Senate voted to seat Mr. Dupont a menace against the action of the legislature of every State in electing United States Senators antagonistic to the majority party in the Senate would have been given, and an entering wedge driven deep to open the way to centralization of all power in Congress and the deprivation of States of their rights.

"Fortunately for every State, fortunately for all the people, the attempt to overthrow the legal execution of a rightful power has been defeated, even if by one vote, and the closeness of the vote will serve to impress upon the people of every State the growing tendency in Congress, the Senate especially, indorsed by Republicans, to neutralize the reserved rights of the States."—*The American* (Dem.), Nashville, Tenn.

"The free-silver Senators have not only undertaken, of late, to bankrupt the Government, but they propose to keep out of the Senate every man elected to a seat who does not subscribe to free silver and repudiation. The country has taken the size of these men and they will, before they are retired from public life, experience what it is to come in collision with a tornado whirl of indignant public sentiment. These conspirators against the public credit; these promoters of panics and credit contraction and rotten money, have had constituencies which, unreasoning, have applauded them. The free-silver strength, however, is melting away. The sophistries of its champions have fallen flat. The mass of the nation perceives the fallacy of the dogma that a country is made prosperous by the unlimited issue of cheap money. The country warns the conspirators to take hands off the national credit and to stop threatening business, that the country may rise to the measure of its great opportunities."—*The Journal* (Ind. Rep.), Minneapolis.

Republicans Not Sure of Their Ground.—"It is obvious that the Republicans were not sure of their ground in pressing the admission of Dupont. Had they been united and earnest in their purpose, they could have assured his admission by preventing action on the question until the close of the present Congress. Unlike legislative measures, all of which fall at the expiration of a Congress, the question of admission to the Senate would come up at once at the meeting of the new Senate on the 4th of March next, when the Republicans would certainly have a decided majority of the body, and, thus could seat Dupont if united. It is whispered that the Republican Senators with free-silver proclivities and some of the anti-Mugwump sound-money Senators really



Before.

THE NEW CANUTE.

—*The Press, New York.*

did not want Dupont, and the leaders of the party were thus afraid to force the issue."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

"The United States Senate has on a number of occasions left seats in that body vacant by refusing to recognize the appointees of governors who have exercised the power of appointment after legislatures have abandoned their constitutional right of election. We have nothing to say in criticism of such action. The principle, however, involved in the present case is entirely different. In this case the Governor of Delaware, instead of appointing a Senator to fill a vacancy, interposed his exercise of the function of another office, which he claims to hold coordinate with the governorship, for the prevention of a regular election by the legislature. Moreover, this action of the Delaware Governor was offensively partisan. If he had not interposed his vote as a State Senator the Republicans would have had a majority of one on joint ballot. When he, a Democrat, succeeded to the governorship, through the death of the regularly elected incumbent of that office, common decency, as well as the plain letter of the Constitution, would have seemed sufficient to dictate his non-interference in an election involving the Senatorial succession and the dignity of the commonwealth of Delaware."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE Nicaragua Canal bill was reported to the House of Representatives May 12 by a 7-to-4 majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Speaking of this action and of the character of the bill, the *Syracuse Journal* says:

"There was strong opposition to the measure in committee, nevertheless the favorable report was ordered by the vote of 7 to 4. The objections are based upon the discrepancies contained in the report of the Maritime Canal Company, and the report subsequently made by the board of engineers which visited Nicaragua in an official capacity and inspected the proposed route. The company's estimates were \$65,000,000, while those of the engineering board were \$135,000,000. The members of the committee favoring the bill are Sherman of New York, Doolittle of Washington, Bennett of New York, Joy of Missouri, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Noonan of Texas, and Stewart of New Jersey. The opponents are Patterson of Tennessee, Bartlett of New York, Corliss of Michigan, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa.

"The bill permits the issuance of \$100,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, interest and principal to be guaranteed by the Government. It requires that all the outstanding stock of the Maritime Company, except that issued to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, shall be called in and canceled. The Government is to be secured against loss by the issuance of \$100,000,000 of stock, which shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. Of this issue an amount not exceeding in value \$4,500,000 may be paid to the company to reimburse it for the moneys already expended. The canal is to be constructed under the supervision of the War Department. The board of directors is to consist of eleven persons, one to be appointed by Costa Rica, one by Nicaragua, one by the company, and the remaining eight by the President of the United States. Provision is also made for the gradual extinguishment of the bonds out of the net earnings of the canal, after interest on the outstanding indebtedness shall have been paid."

The investigating board of engineers referred to by *The Journal* was a special commission appointed by President Cleveland for the purpose of investigating the canal undertaking. The *Philadelphia Record* speaks of its work as follows:

"That commission consisted of Colonel Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps of the United States army, an officer whose high ability and integrity of purpose are not questioned in this community; Commander Endicott, of the navy, and Mr. Alfred Noble, a distinguished civil engineer of Chicago. After as complete an investigation as could be effected in such a survey the commission reported to the President and Congress that the estimates of the

canal company were not reliable, and that a part of the route had been injudiciously and falsely chosen, so that no accurate judgment could be formed as to the ultimate cost of the undertaking. But the commission, while reporting that the construction of the canal was not impracticable, estimated its cost at nearly double the amount fixed by the canal company and its chief engineer.

"In order, however, that there might be no haste and no mistake in so vast an undertaking, the commission recommended that the Government should order a new investigation of all the physical conditions of the work. This would have taken about eighteen months' time, at a cost of \$350,000. But such an investigation is just what the canal company does not want. The main consideration with the Nicaraguan lobby is to get the bill through Congress at the lowest possible estimate of cost and with the least delay, well knowing that should the Government be committed to an expenditure of \$100,000,000 there would be no retreat, no matter how great might be the subsequent cost."

Various features of the project are brought out by the following press comments:

A Very Persuasive Lobby.—"The lobby behind the bill has evidently much persuasive power; and the simple fact that they were able to get seven members of the House committee on commerce to agree to report the bill favorably, in the teeth of the evidence that was adduced before the committee, damning of the measure as it stands, is a wonderful testimony to the ability of that lobby. If seven committeemen could be induced by the Canal lobby, in spite of the exposure by the Engineers' Board of the utter ignorance underlying the bill, to say that the canal is an easily feasible engineering project and that the Government of the United States ought to take it up and guarantee its \$100,000,000 of bonds, principal and interest, there seems to be no reason why the same persuasiveness should not succeed in getting a majority of the members of the House to take the same view of it and to pass the bill.

"It is mainly, therefore, to the lack of time for the consideration of measures of general interest, and to the Speaker's probable opposition to the bill, that its foredoomed failure to pass at this session is to be ascribed. If the canal lobby had time to work the House as it has worked the committee, the bill would pass to a certainty. It is well, therefore, that adjournment is so close at hand; and the opponents of the canal bill will be glad when the end of the current month has been reached and Congressmen shall have left Washington to be removed from the influence of these irresistible lobbyists."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Too Small to Accommodate the Navy.—"The Canal Company's estimates are for a canal that will accommodate ships of three thousand tons and under. There is scarcely a vessel in the United States navy bigger than a gunboat that could enter such a canal, and the commission's estimates, which are double the above, and double the Government's investment, do not contemplate a canal that would accommodate the navy. But, according to these patriots in search of an appropriation, that is the main reason for building the canal. It is to facilitate the passage of the American navy from one ocean to the other. But a canal that will not accommodate the navy will not accommodate the world's commerce. Commerce will not build ships to accommodate the canal as these canal men appear to think.

"There are canal enterprises of great practical importance right here at home which ought to be built, and the money that this bill proposes to squander on a chimera would build and equip them, and leave a large balance that could be applied to other necessary improvements."—*The American, Baltimore.*

"The only bill that Congress should pass at this session touching the Nicaragua Canal is one making an adequate appropriation for a thorough and trustworthy survey, on which can be based estimates of cost entitled to confidence. This survey may require \$150,000. It would be pretty sure to require \$100,000. But such an expenditure bears a very small proportion to the probable total cost of the canal.

"All that Congress really knows about the subject at present is that it knows practically nothing. The commission of engineers, whose report has been made, did not have time or money enough to investigate the matter with any completeness. What they did was simply to ascertain that the data now available were not such as to justify the adoption of any plan."—*The Times, New York.*

HISTORIAN LECKY'S INDICTMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

"DEMOCRACY and Liberty," the latest work by the distinguished English historian, W. E. H. Lecky, is a criticism or attack upon popular government, or the rule of the numerical majority. Most of the political and social evils of the present period are attributed by the author to the "complete displacement of the center of power in free governments," and to the supremacy of the ignorant and propertyless in national life. Governments are deteriorating, political morality is vanishing, and society itself is in danger of disintegration. The cause of all this is found in the new system of government—in a system which, in the words of the author, leads to the "submerging or swamping the varieties of genuine opinion by great uniform masses of ignorant and influenced voters." To quote Mr. Lecky's general theoretical premises:

"The evil of evils in our present politics is that the constituencies can no longer be fully trusted, and that their power is so nearly absolute that they have an almost complete control over the well-being of the Empire.

"One of the great divisions of politics in our day is coming to be whether, at the last resort, the world should be governed by its ignorance or by its intelligence.

According to the one party, the preponderating power should be with education and property. According to the other, the ultimate source of power, the supreme right of appeal and of control belongs legitimately to the majority of the nation told by the head; or, in other words, to the poorest, the most ignorant, the most incapable, who are necessarily the most numerous.

"It is a theory which assuredly reverses all the past experiences of mankind. In every field of human enterprise, in all the competitions of life, by the inexorable law of nature, superiority lies with the few, and not with the many, and success can only be attained by placing the guiding and controlling power in their hands. That the interests of all classes should be represented in the legislature; that numbers as well as intelligence should have some voice in politics, is very true; but unless the government of mankind be essentially different from every other form of human enterprise, it must inevitably deteriorate if it is placed under the direct control of the most unintelligent classes. No one can doubt that England has of late years advanced with gigantic strides. Yet surely nothing in ancient alchemy was more irrational than the notion that increased ignorance in the elective body will be converted into increased capacity for good government in the representative body; that the best way to improve the world and secure rational progress is to place Government more and more under the control of the least enlightened classes. The day will come when it will appear one of the strangest facts in the history of human folly that such a theory was regarded as liberal and progressive."

Pure democracy, according to Mr. Lecky, is almost always connected with extreme political instability, insecurity of life and property, broken credit, increasing tax burdens, and constantly

securing alternations of anarchy and despotism. In countries like Germany and the United States, democratic government has been least dangerous—in the former class, because the powers of the representative body are greatly limited, and in the latter, because they are new and distant from Old-World civilizations, inhabited by scattered and self-reliant colonists, and have no old institutions to attack and destroy. Yet, even in these cases, Mr. Lecky says, "the abuses and dangers that flow from the system are very apparent."

Mr. Lecky goes into a more or less elaborate review of English, French, and American political history to prove and illustrate his propositions. With regard to America, Mr. Lecky says that the framers of the Constitution were alive to the dangers of democracy and sought in every possible way to restrict and check popular influence. In spite of these safeguards, he points to the spoils system, the machine politicians and bosses, the pension abuses, the corruption in Congress, legislatures, and municipal bodies, and, more particularly to the general indifference to political immorality, as evidences of the tendency of democratic rule to degenerate into disorder and lawlessness. Even the bench, he says, is corrupt. He concludes his observations on American politics with these words:

"It would be perhaps a paradox to say that the government of a country which is so great, so prosperous, and so peaceful as the United States has not been a success; but, on the whole, American democracy appears to me to carry with it at least as much of warning as of encouragement, especially when the singularly favorable circumstances under which the experiment has been tried, and the impossibility of reproducing those conditions at home. There is one point, however, on which all the best observers in America, whether they admire or dislike democracy, seem agreed. It is, that it is absolutely essential to its safe working that there should be a written constitution, securing property and contract, placing serious obstacles in the way of organic changes, restricting the power of majorities, and preventing outbursts of mere temporary discontent and mere casual coalitions from overthrowing the main pillars of the state. In America such safeguards are skilfully provided, and to this fact America mainly owes her stability."

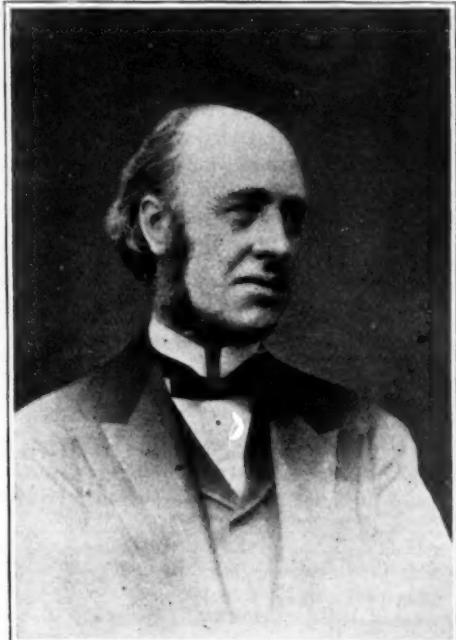
Democracy is generally identified with personal liberty, and it is contended that the more perfectly democratic a government is, the greater is the freedom of its citizens in pursuing legitimate interests and enjoying the blessings of civilization. Mr. Lecky challenges this view as the reverse of the truth. Democracy, he says, is not liberty, and some of the strongest democratic tendencies are distinctly adverse to liberty.

The great decline in legislative bodies, in Mr. Lecky's view, has advanced contemporaneously with the growth of democracy and has been caused by it. He says:

"In a large degree, at least, it may be clearly traced to the general establishment of universal suffrage as the basis of representation. It is being generally discovered that the system which places the supreme power in the hands of mere majorities, consisting necessarily of the poorest and most ignorant, whatever else it may do, does not produce parliaments of surpassing excellence. One thing, however, must be observed. Ignorance in the elective body does not naturally produce ignorance in the representative body. It is much more likely to produce dishonesty. Intriguers and demagogues, playing successfully on the passions and the credulity of the ignorant and of the poor, form one of the great characteristic evils and dangers of our time."

In democratic politics, says Mr. Lecky, moral nations tend to become confused and perverted. Offenses known as "political" are overlooked and indulgently treated; lying and injustice are among the ordinary party weapons. An attempt is, indeed, made to distinguish between political profligacy and private dishonesty, but the distinction is unreal and not one that can last. Mr. Lecky says:

"A man who remains in a party which he would otherwise have



W. E. H. LECKY.

abandoned or votes for some important measure which he would have otherwise opposed, because he has been bought by the offer of a peerage or a place, would probably be incapable of swindling and cheating at cards, but his conduct is not really less dishonorable. The false trustee to the public will easily, under sufficient temptation, turn into the fraudulent bankrupt; and a public opinion which is lax and indulgent in dealing with one form of dishonesty, will soon learn to look with toleration on the other. The same type of character which produces the unscrupulous professional politician produces also the too familiar fraudulent director. We need not look beyond the Atlantic for examples."

It is difficult to gather from the book what Mr. Lecky would substitute for democracy, and what his opinion is about the direction future evolution is going to take. His hints and scattered remarks indicate that he believes in giving greater power to hereditary aristocracy. He believes in special education for politics, and argues that the interests of the nation are safer in the hands of men "with an assured social position, and hereditary standard of honor, great responsibilities, and a large circle of administrative duties." The only alternative to aristocracy is plutocracy, according to him, with its vulgarity, corruption, and immorality. Mr. Lecky also believes in strengthening the Executive at the expense of the legislative branch. On this point he ventures the following predictions:

"The parliamentary system, when it rests on manhood suffrage, or something closely approaching manhood suffrage, is extremely unlikely to be permanent. This was evidently the opinion of Tocqueville, who was strongly persuaded that the natural result of democracy was a highly concentrated, enervated, but mild despotism. It is the opinion of many of the most eminent thinkers in France and Germany, and it is, I think, steadily growing in England. This does not mean that parliaments will cease, or that a wide suffrage will be abolished. It means that parliaments, if constructed on this type, can not permanently remain the supreme power among the nations of the world. Sooner or later they will sink by their own vices and inefficiencies into a lower plane. They will lose the power of making and unmaking ministries, and it will be found absolutely necessary to establish some strong executive independently of these fluctuations. Very probably this executive may be established, as in America and under the French Empire, upon a broad basis of an independent suffrage. Very possibly, upper chambers, constituted upon some sagacious plan, will again play a great restraining and directing part in the government of the world."

In addition to these general political questions, Mr. Lecky ranges up and down the entire gamut of social and political and religious life. He attempts to trace the influence of democracy on a large number of questions, and deals with most of the important movements of the time. Labor, Socialism, the single-tax, taxation, woman-suffrage, religious liberty, militarism, temperance, marriage laws, gambling, Sunday observance, arbitration, and other topics are treated at considerable length. The relation of these questions to democracy is close, and Mr. Lecky tries to show that whatever is vicious and dangerous and crude in these matters is ascribable to the democratic principle. The single-tax proposition is dismissed as dishonest and absurd, and all forms of socialism are declared to be at war with human nature. Discussing the question of municipal ownership of railways, gas and water-works, etc., Mr. Lecky severely criticizes the London County Council for its socialistic schemes and dwells on the danger of the municipalization movement. He says:

"The tendency to place important industries more and more in the hands of municipalities is very evident, and it is not one wholly to be condemned. As I have already said, the municipal government of our provincial towns is one of the most remarkable of English successes, and in several cases great industries, which are essential to the town, such as the supply of water or gas, have been taken over by the municipalities, and managed with honesty, efficiency, and economy. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the law franchise which now prevails is too modern to justify us in speaking with much confidence of its results, and

certainly, if the principles and methods of the Socialist Party were to prevail in English town government, the evils which have been so abundantly displayed in the United States would not be permanently averted. Municipalities are becoming enormous employers of labor. The laborers are at once their servants and their masters, having the power of coercing their employers by their votes, and a strong party is encouraging their very natural temptation to use this power with the object of obtaining higher wages. . . ."

Mr. Lecky's closing chapter is devoted to woman-suffrage. He believes that women are overestimating the value of a vote, and to a large number of them the exercise of suffrage would prove distasteful. While he does not deny that women, on account of their numerous special interests, are entitled to representation if they really desire it, he thinks that woman-suffrage would tend to accentuate the worse tendencies in politics. He says:

"Women, and especially unmarried women, are, on the whole, more impulsive and emotional than men; more easily induced to gratify an undisciplined or misplaced compassion, to the neglect of the larger and more permanent interests of society; more apt to dwell on the proximate than the more distant results; more subject to fanaticisms, which often acquire almost the intensity of monomania. . . ."

"A due sense of the proportion of things; an adequate subordination of impulse to reason; a sound, sober, and unexaggerated judgment—are elements which already are lamentably wanting in political life, and female influence would certainly not tend to increase them.

"Nor is it likely that it would be in the direction of liberty. With women, even more than men, there is a strong disposition to overrule the curative powers of legislation, to attempt to mold the lives of men in all their details by meddlesome or restraining laws; and an increase of female influence could hardly fail to increase that habit of excessive legislation which is one of the great evils of the time."

On the questions of marriage, divorce, Sunday laws, and temperance, Mr. Lecky takes liberal ground, but it is the general opinion of his critics and reviewers that he has contributed nothing new to the discussion concerning them.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE bosses rage, but the people steadily refuse to imagine a vain thing.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE favorite son's favorite diet this year may be pie, but it will be of the prodigal veal variety.—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

IOWA Democrats are becoming classical. They now want to translate Horace — (Boies) to the White House.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"COUNT" MARK HANNA would be an appropriate title if titles were not counter to the spirit of our institutions.—*The Recorder, New York.*

SOME men would rather be right than be President, but Mr. Cleveland, being President, apparently would rather not write.—*The Press, New York.*

THE price of gas is going to be reduced in Washington likewise, but the principal works will probably adjourn early in June.—*The Herald, Boston.*

THERE is said to be no truth in the story that Major McKinley is about to consult a specialist on paralysis of the tongue.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

THE political situation will be involved in grave doubt until the Theosophists define their attitude on McKinley's candidacy.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

GREATER New York will have more tillable land and cow pastures than any other city of the world. But she had to have it or take second place.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

IF Tom Reed is coming to New York to practise law, he would do well to form a partnership with Grover Cleveland, another distinguished statesman who will be out of employment after March 4, 1897.—*The Journal, New York.*

SLEEP, my William, do not speak; open not that stately beak; out let not a wordlet leak. O, be mum, be mum, and fly! Noiseless as the snow and sleek, lay your tongue within your cheek; tho' the wicked East may seek, sleep, my William, do not speak; lullaby, O lullaby! ("Cradle Song" in "Oracles of the Veiled Candidate.")—*The Sun, New York.*

"THE latest utterances" of Reed is repeated around Washington as follows:

McKinley isn't a gold bug.
McKinley isn't a silver bug.
McKinley's a straddle bug.

—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE DAMNATION OF THERON WARE."

THE title of the new novel by Mr. Harold Frederic is a fitting one for the story it covers. The fate that befell Theron Ware could not be more aptly described than by the use of the term "damnation." The story details the gradual degradation of a young Methodist minister through the weakness of his character. Unconsciously accessory to this degradation are an unorthodox Catholic priest, Father Forbes, and a fascinating and accomplished Irish girl with wonderful red hair and no religion, Celia Madden, who early in their acquaintance informed the too impressionable young married minister that she was "a Greek of the Greeks." The opening scene of the story is a Methodist conference at which Theron Ware and his loyal little wife are cruelly disappointed by the announcement that he is to be sent to an obscure village called Octavius, the character of which place is indicated by the remarks of the retiring incumbent, who comes forward to congratulate Theron, saying:

"Brother Ware—we have never been introduced—but let me clasp your hand! And—Sister Ware, I presume—yours too! I said to 'em, the minute I heerd your name called out for our dear Octavius, 'I must go over an' interduce myself.' It will be a heavy cross to part with those dear people, Brother Ware, but if anything could wean me to the notion, so to speak, it would be the knowledge that you are to take up my labors in their midst. Perhaps—ah—perhaps they *are* jest a trifle close in money matters, but they come out strong on revivals. They'll need a good deal o' stirrin' up about parsonage expenses, but, oh! such seasons of grace as we've experienced there together!"

The Wares' worst fears of Octavius were duly experienced. The minister's salary was astonishingly small, and altho his wife, Alice, was a good manager, it was not long before the piano that she had brought with her from her home had to be sacrificed, and the Wares found it necessary to cut themselves down to the bare needs of life. When Theron brought himself to drop a laboriously casual suggestion as to a possible increase of salary, he saw with sinking spirits the faces of the stewards freeze with dumb disapprobation. We quote a passage descriptive of the minister's first meeting with the trustees of his Octavius church:

"We are a plain sort o' folks up in these parts," said Brother Pierce. His voice was as dry and rasping as his cough, and its intonations were those of authority. "We walk here," he went on, eyeing the minister with a sour regard, "in a meek an' humble spirit, in the straight an' narrow way which leadeth unto life. We ain't gone traipsin' after strange gods, like some people that call themselves Methodists in other places. We stick by the Discipline an' the ways of our fathers in Israel. No new-fangled notions can go down here. Your wife'd better take them flowers out of her bunnit afore next Sunday."

"Silence possessed the room for a few moments, the while Theron, pale-faced and with brows knit, studied the pattern of the ingrain carpet. Then he lifted his head, and nodded it in assent. 'Yes,' he said; 'we will do nothing by which our "brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

Brother Pierce's parchment face showed no sign of surprise or pleasure at this easy submission. "Another thing: We don't want no book-learnin' or dictionary words in our pulpit," he went on coldly. "Some folks may stomach 'em; we won't. Them two sermons o' yours, p'r'aps they'd do down in some city place; but

they're like your wife's bunnit here, they're too flowery to suit us. What we want to hear is the plain, old-fashioned Word of God, without any palaver or hems and ha's. They tell me there's some parts where hell's treated as played-out—where our ministers don't like to talk much about it because people don't want to hear about it. Such preachers ought to be put out. They ain't Methodists at all. What we want here, sir, is straight-out, flat-footed hell—the burnin' lake o' fire an' brimstone. Pour it into 'em hot an' strong. We can't have too much of it. Work in them awful deathbeds of Voltaire an' Tom Paine, with the Devil right there in the room, reachin' for 'em, an' they yellin' for fright; that's what fills the anxious-seat an' brings in souls hand over fist."

From our point of view, there is apparently no disposition on the part of the author to attack in any way either of the churches whose representatives and members are characters in his book.

A few weeks after his meeting with the trustees, Theron Ware chanced one day to follow the body of a fatally injured workman into his cottage, where he saw Father Forbes administer extreme unction, and was deeply impressed by the ceremony. And here he met for the first time Celia Madden, in whose father's service the injured man had worked, and who had followed Father Forbes to the cottage.

The author's description of Celia Madden is well constructed to enhance the fascination of her person. Perceiving that the young minister was interested in the proceedings she spoke to him, and, in the conversation that ensued, incidentally told him that she was the organist of the Catholic church. Afterward, Theron, who was charmed with his new acquaintance, was

permitted to walk to her home with her. In a strangely elated mood he reached his own home that day, but said nothing to his wife about the meeting with beautiful Celia Madden. In the course of a few days he called on Father Forbes, and seems to have been instantly inoculated with the free-thinking priest's views of "the Christ-myth" and other unorthodoxy. He began to feel ashamed of his own ignorance and in consequence,

"From the priest's house he heard the playing of the church organ. On leaving the house he could not resist the temptation to enter the church. In the evening of that day he again walked home with Celia Madden, who assured him that she was not religious at all, but was as pagan as anything. Again in an elated mood he reached his own home:

"The front door of the parsonage was unlocked, and he made his way on tiptoe through the unlighted hall to the living-room. The stuffy air here was almost suffocating with the evil smell of a kerosene lamp turned down too low. Alice sat asleep in her old farmhouse rocking-chair, with an inelegant darning-basket on the table by her side. The whole effect of the room was as bare and squalid to Theron's newly informed eye as the atmosphere was offensive to his nostrils. He coughed sharply, and his wife sat up and looked at the clock. It was after eleven. 'Where on earth have you been?' she asked, with a yawn, turning up the wick of her sewing-lamp again. 'You ought never to turn down a light like that,' said Theron, with a complaining note in his voice. 'It smells up the whole place. I never dreamed of your sitting up for me like this. You ought to have gone to bed.'"

The work of the little Methodist church and life in the little parsonage dragged painfully on. There is a very amusing episode of the appearance on the scene of two professional debt-raisers, man and wife, who, while they did raise the debt of Theron's church, rather helped to weaken his tottering orthodoxy.



HAROLD FREDERIC.

Fate walked abroad another summer night when Theron Ware was out. This time he entered with Celia the magnificent Madden homestead. To quote briefly from this part of the drama:

"I'm afraid your people would—would think it strange," he faltered—and began also to recall that he had some people of his own who would be even more amazed.

"Nonsense," said Celia, in fine, bold confidence, and with a reassuring pressure on his arm. "I allow none of my people to question what I do. They never dream of such a preposterous thing. Besides, you will see none of them."

Celia lighted some of the high, thick tapers in the candelabra, and uncovered the keyboard of a piano. He viewed with much greater amazement her next proceeding—which was to put a cigarette between her lips, and, bending over one of the candles with it for an instant, turn to him with a filmy, opalescent veil of smoke above her head. "Make yourself comfortable anywhere," she said, with a gesture which comprehended all the divans and pillows in the place. "Will you smoke?" "I have never tried since I was a little boy," said Theron, "but I think I could. If you don't mind, I should like to see."

"Lounging at his ease on the Oriental couch, Theron experimented cautiously upon the unaccustomed tobacco, and looked at Celia with what he felt to be the confident quiet of a man of the world. She had thrown aside her hat, and in doing so had half released some of the heavy strands of hair coiled at the back of her head. His glance instinctively rested upon this wonderful hair of hers. There was no mistaking the sudden fascination its disorder had for his eye.

"She stood before him with the cigarette poised daintily between thumb and finger of a shapely hand, and smiled comprehendingly down on her guest.

"I suffered the horrors of the damned with this hair of mine when I was a child," she said. "I dare say all children have a taste for persecuting red-heads; but it's a specialty with Irish children. They get hold somehow of an ancient national superstition, or legend, that red hair was brought into Ireland by the Danes. It's been a term of reproach with us since Brian Boru's time to call a child a Dane. I used to be pursued and baited with it every day of my life, until the one dream of my ambition was to get old enough to be a Sister of Charity, so that I might hide my hair under one of their big beastly white linen caps. I've got rather away from that ideal since, I'm afraid," she added, with a droll downward curl of her lip. "Your hair is very beautiful," said Theron, in the calm tone of a connoisseur. "I like it myself," Celia admitted, and blew a little smoke-ring toward him. "I've made this whole room to match it. The colors, I mean," she explained, in deference to his uplifted brows. "Between us, we make up what Whistler would call a symphony. That reminds me—I was going to play for you. Let me finish the cigarette first."

Theron began to regard himself as a man who was making immense intellectual and social strides, and he began to despise his poor little wife. He pitied himself for having to bear such a burden. From that point the progress of his degradation was accelerated. To the priest and to Celia he spoke disparagingly of his wife. The priest's sense of manhood was offended. He dropped Theron's acquaintance. Celia Madden also came to the conclusion that he was a person to be dropped, and a kiss bestowed upon him by her at a picnic meant good-by; but he did not know it. He believed that she loved him. From this delusion he was fully enough awakened one day when he had followed Celia to New York and gained entrance to her hotel apartments:

"I can not receive you," she said. "You must go away. You have no business to come like this without sending up your card."

Celia shrugged her shoulders, and moved a few steps away from him. Something like despair seized upon him. "Surely," he urged with passion—"surely I have a right to remind you of the kiss!" She turned. "The kiss," she said meditatively. "Yes, you have a right to remind me of it. Oh, yes, an undoubted right. You have another right too—the right to have the kiss explained to you. It was of the good-by order. It signified that we weren't to meet again, and that just for one little moment I permitted myself to be sorry for you. That was all."

"He held himself erect under the incredible words, and gazed blankly at her. The magnitude of what he confronted bewildered him; his mind was incapable of taking it in. 'You mean—' he started to say, and then stopped, helplessly staring into her face, with a dropped jaw. It was too much to try to think what she meant. . . .

"She bowed her head slightly. 'I was to blame, and it is quite fair that you should tell me so. You spoke of your inexperience, your innocence. That was why I kissed you in saying good-by. It was in memory of that innocence of yours, to which you yourself had been busy saying good-by ever since I first saw you. The idea seemed to me to mean something at the moment. I see now that it was too subtle. I do not usually err on that side.'

"Theron kept his hold upon her gaze, as if it afforded him bodily support. He felt that he ought to stoop and take up his hat, but he dared not look away from her. 'Do you not err now, on the side of cruelty?' he asked her piteously.

"It seemed for the instant as if she were wavering, and he swiftly thrust forth other pleas. 'I admit that I did wrong to follow you to New York. I see that now. But it was an offense committed in entire good faith. Think of it, Celia! I have never seen you since that day—that day in the woods. I have waited—and waited—with no sign from you, no chance of seeing you at all. Think what that meant to me! Everything in the world had been altered for me, torn up by the roots. I was a new being, plunged into a new existence. The kiss had done that. But until I saw you again, I could not tell whether this vast change in me and my life was for good or for bad—whether the kiss had come to me as a blessing or a curse. The suspense was killing me, Celia! That is why, when I learned that you were coming here, I threw everything to the winds and followed you. You blame me for it, and I bow my head and accept the blame. But are you justified in punishing me so terribly—in going on after I have confessed my error, and cutting my heart into little strips, putting me to death by torture? . . .

"Sit down," said Celia, with a softened weariness in her voice. She seated herself in front of him as he sank into his chair again. "I don't want to give you unnecessary pain, but you have insisted on forcing yourself into a position where there isn't anything else but pain. I warned you to go away, but you wouldn't. No matter how gently I may try to explain things to you, you are bound to get nothing but suffering out of the explanation. Now shall I still go on?"

"He inclined his head in token of assent, and did not lift it again, but raised toward her a disconsolate gaze from a pallid, drooping face.

"It is all in a single word, Mr. Ware," she proceeded, in low tones. "I speak for others as well as myself, mind you—we find that you are a bore."

"We were disposed to like you very much when we first knew you," Celia went on. "You impressed us as an innocent, simple, genuine young character, full of mother's milk. It was like the smell of early spring in the country to come in contact with you. Your honesty of nature, your sincerity in that absurd religion of yours, your general *naïveté* of mental and spiritual get-up, all pleased us a great deal. We thought you were going to be a real acquisition. . . . But then it became apparent, little by little, that we had misjudged you. We liked you, as I have said, because you were unsophisticated and delightfully fresh and natural. Somehow we took it for granted you would stay so. But that is just what you didn't do—just what you hadn't the sense to try to do."

In a sufficiently humiliated condition, Theron Ware returned to his wife, from whom the shameful incidents of his life had been veiled. He left the ministry, and together they began life anew in the far West.

This book is one of the literary sensations of the day, and as such we have outlined it. What good or evil may result from such psychological studies, we leave to the wisdom of philosophers.

THOMAS NAST has of late been turning his attention to oil painting, his most recent production being a scene, half real and half imaginary, of a bust of Shakespeare upon a table in the old interior at Stratford, surrounded by a supernal light and receiving homage from two ghostly visitors—presumably of his own creation. Mr. Nast's admirers will be pleased with the measure of success obtained in the work, which, by the way, has become the property of Sir Henry Irving.—*The Evening Post, New York*.

WAGNER'S REALISM.

No matter how much there is to be said in extenuation of the so-called realistic novels, plays, or pictures, the very nature of music precludes it from becoming in the strictest sense of the word realistic. So says Mr. Edgar Stillman Kelley in the May *Music* (Chicago). Mr. Kelley adds that nature, altho she has provided amply for the painter, poet, sculptor, and even the architect, has furnished very little available material for the musical composer to work with. He says that a moment's thought will confirm this, if we but recall the meager supply of tones of definite pitch to be found in the sounds produced by the elements, in the cries of birds and animals, or in the occurrences of daily life. We quote the greater part of the article:

"The apparent uselessness of even this scanty material is forced upon one's attention when he has the misfortune to be obliged to listen to compositions like 'Silvery Waves,' 'Woodland Echoes,' 'Music Among the Pines,' battles of Prague and elsewhere, bird waltzes, bobolink polkas, cuckoo songs, and the like. These feeble efforts at imitating the sounds of nature are unsuggestive, and untrue both to art and nature. And why? Because the crude stuff has not been sufficiently idealized.

"In this mysterious power of idealization we find the greatest distinction between genius and mediocrity, and in the treatment of these nature-themes, so often bungled with, Wagner has proved them to be teeming with wonderful possibilities.

"Not for a moment do I wish to ignore the works of his predecessors, but, inasmuch as the Master of Bayreuth came upon the field of action at a time when the orchestral apparatus had reached a degree of perfection never before dreamed of, and the mine of modern harmonies was just being opened, it is but natural that his compositions should attract us more than any other worker in his vein. One of the first instances on record, of Nature impressing one of her moods upon the mind of Wagner, is when, on the point of being shipwrecked by a storm at sea he wrote down the theme, which has since become so familiar to us in the overture to the 'Flying Dutchman':



"In the prelude to 'Das Rheingold,' in the 'Song of the Rhine-daughters,' and in 'Die Goetterdaemmerung' the quieter movements of flowing water are most delightfully suggested. Falling rain with varying degrees of force may be heard in the introduction to 'Die Walkuere.' Clouds of steam are often seen throughout the Nibelungen cycle, and the accompanying music is always an addition.

"Air is a more difficult element to suggest, and yet, not only are the storm-blasts in 'Die Walkuere' (particularly in the 'Ride of the Valkyries') most dramatic, but the gentle zephyrs which intermingle with the waving of the leaves in the forest scene in 'Siegfried' are even grateful to the senses.

"Wagner is the only one, so far as I know, who has essayed effectively, at least, to depict fire in tones. How successfully he has treated this difficult subject all know who have listened to the 'Magic Fire' at the close of 'Die Walkuere.'

"I suppose, having treated of the various elements we may as well devote our attention progressively to the different groups of the animal kingdom and note Wagner's musical ideas concerning them. Beginning with the reptiles we find that in the 'Rheingold' suggestions of the toad and its hopping (Theme 1½) is happily contrasted with the windings of the fire-spitting dragon:



The latter theme is developed at length in 'Siegfried' during the hero's fight with Fafner (Theme No. 2):



"Very characteristic is the barking of Hundung's dogs (Theme No. 3), which we hear in the second act of 'Die Walkuere,' and



the galloping of the Valkyrie horses in the same drama is known to all concert-goers (Theme No. 4):



"Among the many things the forest bird sang to Siegfried are the following phrases (Theme No. 5):



"Phrase A resembles in rhythm and melodic flow the song of a certain bird whose voice is most emotional and yet whose melody is so elusive that one might as well try to sprinkle his tail with salt as to transcribe the warbler's notes. Phrase B is very similar to fragments I have heard sung by our California meadow-lark, whose notes are as true in respect to musical pitch as it is possible to find them. I was once told that Wagner derived this theme from a bird which flew into his garden one day while he was composing, and it has always seemed to me that this songster must have been related to our American lark. I think that it will require no argument to prove that even in the most realistic numbers, like the 'Ride of the Valkyries,' the song of the 'Rhine-daughters,' etc., the material borrowed from nature has been greatly idealized. A friend once called my attention to the lack of realism in the galloping of the Valkyries' horses, inasmuch as no possible number of horses' hoofs could create much of a clatter while coursing the storm clouds.

"And yet, Wagner's music is intensely real. Why? Because it is so full of the *spirit* of the subject that our souls are set swaying in sympathy with the idea of the composer, who paints in our imagination the pictures of the various objects.

"This he effects, not so much through the realistic reproduction of certain noises, but by means of the spiritual nature of his art."

DAUDET AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

THE fact that Daudet is not a member of the French Academy is a matter of surprise to many persons. It is generally believed that he has more than once been a candidate, but has for some private or personal reason failed to secure an election. The death of Dumas has set people talking again about the possibility of his entry into the august body, and M. Maurice Guillemot, an enterprising French reporter, has secured an interview with him on the subject, in which M. Daudet details the true history of his previous relations with the Academy and states on what conditions he is likely and ready to receive an election. We translate part of the interview which appears in *Le Figaro*, April 7. M. Guillemot says:

"The two [Daudet and the Academy] are coqueting with each other, and the formula 'Not known at the Institute,' which some

facetious or would-be facetious person was accustomed to write on the backs of envelopes, should, it would seem, be in use no longer in this case. . . . The adventures of Daudet at the Academy are again attracting attention. It is a pleasure to talk an hour with the Master, or still better to hear him talk, and the pretext was taken advantage of the other morning before his departure for Italy.

"Let us take up, if you will [said Daudet] the historical side of this question—if, indeed, there is any question, and if it has any historical side! It begins at 1885 in an article in the *Figaro*. After each Academic election, would-be jokers printed in the papers "M. Alphonse Daudet has again failed to pass the ordeal." Several days later Albert Deepit related in a malevolent chronicle that the manner of my life—certain details of my private existence—would always bar my entrance to the Mazarin Palace. The result was a provocation, a duel—since he was not willing to retract—and, on my part, a despatch to the *Figaro* running thus: "I am not a candidate; I have never been a candidate; I never shall be a candidate."

"I was, in the first place, a victim of Father Doucet, whom I believed was my friend, and who has told me shoals of things. I had been assured that I was certain of twenty-three votes; I went to see him, he detailed to me all the visits I must make, recalled his own experiences, and initiated me into all sorts of nonsense. I had mounted his stair without animosity; when I descended it, with my romancer's eyes open, my disposition was different; not only did I not present myself as a candidate for the Academy, but I wrote a novel about the Academy, and at once, in a court-yard, on a bench, beside the gate of the perpetual secretary, I seated myself and remained two hours thinking out my book; I even remember that Mme. René Brice, the daughter-in-law of Camille Doucet, passed by and glanced at me, saying to herself, doubtless: "What is he doing there, this serpent basking in the sun against the wall?" Yes, I was given the cold shoulder by a Camille Doucet, but all the same I remembered it all in "L'Immortel;" and besides I was let into the whole secret by an Academician whose name I have now forgotten.

"Since the "Immortel" was written," went on Daudet, "their manners have altered for the better, and if the Academy had then been what it is to-day I should not have written my romance. To-day young blood has infused new life into it—Lemaitre, Heredia, Loti, Bourget, France, Sorel, and others who will soon be members.

"Whence this new report comes I know not. I have ambitions, certainly, but not that of becoming an Academician; it is useless to assert this, however, for no one will believe me.

"The truth is this—or at least so I believe it to be: Three months ago an article appeared in the *Débats* on my popularity in Germany. Some one or other coming to see me, asked me, "Have you read it?" "Yes," and I began quoting figures of my recent sales—"Sappho" and "The Little Parish"—over there. He seemed mystified and we did not understand one another, for he was alluding to another article in the same journal, of which the subject was not my success in Germany, but my entry into the Academy after the death of Dumas. There are some days when you read the papers quickly and carelessly, when some things escape you, and I had no knowledge at all of this article. It had been quite favorable to me and contained the following words: "In fact there is nothing at all between Daudet and the Academy." And I knew that in the learned assembly I had been talked about all the afternoon.

"See then, where we are; it is the question of a letter, "Let him write his letter of candidacy," they say; well, the letter that I should write would perhaps efface that of yore, but would it blot out the five hundred pages of my book? The letter evidently is a necessary formality; but as I have many friends under the dome they might give me their votes, calling me to them without my presenting myself as a candidate; but it is impossible for me to give an opinion about the matter at this moment—that would be selling a coat before having it; when the Academicians do this I will know what I ought to do."

"This declaration is very neat: there is no more of the 'never' of the famous despatch that made so much noise in the world of letters, and we may prophesy that belong long Alphonse Daudet will have the armchair that is his due."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHARLES DICKENS said of Robinson Crusoe that it was "the most popular story in the world, and yet one which never drew a smile or tear."

EXTRACTS FROM "KOKORO."

IN mentioning the publication of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new book, "Kokoro," *The Bookman* takes occasion to give a brief sketch of the author's life, which we summarize as follows:

"Lafcadio Hearn is a native of Smyrna; his father was an Englishman and his mother a Greek. Twenty years ago he was earning a precarious livelihood as a proof-reader for a publishing house in the West, when he presented himself at the office of a Cincinnati newspaper, in which his articles had been appearing for some time, and asked for steady employment, which he readily obtained. Even then his work was recognized to be charmingly written in pure and strenuous English. From Cincinnati he subsequently drifted to New Orleans, where the climate and the sensuous life of the Creoles charmed him. Before Cable had made us familiar with their dialect, Hearn had fathomed the



LAFCADIO HEARN (Y. KOIJUMI).
(By courtesy of *The Bookman*.)

mysteries of their minds and delved into their folklore. His singular work attracted the attention of a New York publishing house, and he was sent by them to the West Indies to write of the natives as he had written of the Louisiana Creoles. This work established his literary reputation in the East. Six years ago he went to Japan, and before long he seems to have found a method of life which suited him. The philosophy of the people appealed strongly to him, and their life was like the fulfilment of his dreams. He mastered their language, lived among them, wore their garments, ate their food, and found occupation as a teacher in their schools. He studied and wrote, and the result in time was his 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' A year ago Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published another volume by him entitled 'Out of the East,' and the same firm has just issued his new work, 'Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life.' Mr. Hearn is now a Japanese of the Japanese. He has a Japanese wife, and is proud of the son born of this marriage; he has a Japanese house in Kobé, where he now lives, and as if to complete the transmutation, he has taken a Japanese name, and is no longer Lafcadio Hearn, but 'Y. Koijumi.'

From advance-sheets of "Kokoro" we have already given short extracts in these columns. Mr. Hearn is always at his best when his artist eye and pencil are in use. Here is a very suggestive passage:

"Of all peculiarly beautiful things in Japan, the most beautiful are the approaches to high places of worship or of rest—the Ways that go to Nowhere and the Steps that lead to Nothing.

"Certainly, their special charm is the charm of the adventurous

—the effect of man's handiwork in union with nature's finest moods of light and form and color—a charm which vanishes on rainy days; but it is none the less wonderful because fitful.

"Perhaps the ascent begins with a sloping paved avenue, half a mile long, lined with giant trees. Stone monsters guard the way at regular intervals. Then you come to some great flight of steps ascending through green gloom to a terrace umbrage by older and vaster trees; and other steps from thence lead to other terraces, all in shadow. And you climb and climb and climb, till at last, beyond a gray *torii*, the goal appears: a small, void, colorless wooden shrine—a Shinto *miya*. The shock of emptiness thus received, in the high silence and the shadows, after all the sublimity of the long approach, is very ghostliness itself.

"Of similar Buddhist experiences whole multitudes wait for those who care to seek them. I might suggest, for example, a visit to the grounds of Higashi Otani, which are in the city of Kyoto. A grand avenue leads to the court of a temple, and from the court a flight of steps fully fifty feet wide—massy, mossed, and magnificently balustraded—leads to a walled terrace. The scene makes one think of the approach to some Italian pleasure-garden of Decameron-days. But, reaching the terrace, you find only a gate, opening—into a cemetery. Did the Buddhist landscape-gardener wish to tell us that all pomp and power and beauty lead to such silence at last?"

Another quotation:

"Hyogo, this morning, lies in a limpid magnificence of light indescribable—spring light, which is vapory, and lends a sort of apparitional charm to far things seen through it. Forms remain sharply outlined, but are almost idealized by faint colors not belonging to them; and the great hills behind the town aspire into a cloudless splendor of tint that seems the ghost of azure rather than azure itself.

"Over the blue-gray slope of tiled roofs there is a vast quivering and fluttering of extraordinary shapes—a spectacle not indeed new to me, but always delicious. Everywhere are floating—tied to very tall bamboo poles—immense brightly colored paper fish, which look and move as if alive. The greater number vary from five to fifteen feet in length; but here and there I see a baby scarcely a foot long, hooked to the tail of a large one. Some poles have four or five fish attached to them at heights proportioned to the dimensions of the fish, the largest always at the top. So cunningly shaped and colored these things are that the first sight of them is always startling to a stranger. The lines holding them are fastened within the head; and the wind, entering the open mouth, not only inflates the body to perfect form, but keeps it undulating—rising and descending, turning and twisting, precisely like a real fish, while the tail plays and the fins wave irreproachably. In the garden of my next-door neighbor there are two very fine specimens. One has an orange belly and a bluish-gray back; the other is all a silvery tint; and both have big weird eyes. The rustling of their motion as they swim against the sky is like the sound of wind in a cane-field. A little farther off I see another very big fish, with a little red boy clinging to its back. That red boy represents Kintoki, strongest of all children ever born in Japan, who, while still a baby, wrestled with bears and set traps for goblin-birds.

"Everybody knows that these paper carp, or *koi*, are hoisted only during the period of the great birth-festival of boys, in the fifth month; that their presence above a house signifies the birth of a son; and that they symbolize the hope of the parent that their lad will be able to win his way through the world against all obstacles, even as the real *koi*, the great Japanese carp, ascends swift rivers against the stream."

A WARNING TO REALISTS.

If the Realists could be brought to believe in the truth of what Paul Siegvolk says (in *The Home Journal*) about the tendency of their work, perhaps they would in a body rush for the ranks of the Romanticists. We quote from "The Paragraphist" of *The Home Journal* as follows:

"The realistic school of fiction seems to overlook at least one important idea in its contention for superseding romanticism—by its clamor for 'human documents' and its worship of outside

facts. These writers (except in the case of a very great genius like Balzac or Flaubert) work—perhaps unconsciously—against their own real interest. They lose sight of the main chance, in the long run, for their own calling—to say nothing of a loss to literature. So long as the novelist, the poet, and the artist work in the field of the imagination and fancy, their territory is immeasurable and their horizon ever advancing. But when they confine their labors to the domain of the actual—the necessary reproduction or imitation of concrete fact—they are continually plowing over the same ground; and its fertility is more and more near to exhaustion. They are limiting themselves to the evanescent incidents and manners of a particular period of time. They substitute the literalness of fact for the copiousness and infinite variety of nature—or mechanism for art. Their available working-capital soon must be exhausted.

"When, however, by imaginative insight, they draw from the *immensum infinitumque* of the ideal—probable, of human nature and human life in the general, as developed by the modifying, political, and social, underlying momentum of fact—they always will find a spring that never can run dry. They may put under contribution the constantly renewing resources of all time. But while they stick to their realism they unavoidably set up a boundary to their domain that excludes all exploration and invention outside of familiar, or factitiously irregular, lines. As they use up their limited materials, or wear out their customary tools, they already are put to their wit's end to find novelty to attract the attention of their demoralized readers. And at length they will realize the truth that nothing surfeits and disgusts the sane, eclectic reader sooner than accidental, or artificial, eccentricity—except perhaps literal vulgarity.

"Moreover, if the common mass of such novel-writers continue to pursue their chosen line of march much further, it may happen that—by their pretended realism, and their lack of real, normal, general verisimilitude, in their characters and incidents—they will, in due time, weary the very public they have mis-educated. So that, in the end, the realistic novel itself may be superseded, in its shallow popularity, by police-reports and the detailed proceedings of our divorce courts!"

NOTES.

IT is rumored that Paderewski, the distinguished pianist, is suffering from insomnia. All his English engagements have been cancelled.

The Atlantic Monthly is now being edited with as distinct a journalistic purpose as any American magazine, as may readily be discerned in the May number in two of its articles, one on the "Scandinavian Contingent," which falls into line with other preceding articles on the various foreign nationalities now entering into the formation of our body politic, and the other on "Mr. Olney and the Presidency."—*The Literary World*.

"It is said that a novelty in books is to be issued under the title of the Invalid's Library," says "The Lounger," in *The Critic*. "Each volume is to be printed on a long strip of paper-covered muslin, so that a patient can comfortably unroll it and read in bed, thus dispensing with the attendant fatigue of holding a heavy book." Why go to all this trouble and expense? Why not buy from the publisher a copy of a book before it is stitched for binding? In this way a handful of pages can be taken up at a time, and they are so light that it would be no effort for the weakest invalid to hold them. Another advantage of these unstitched sheets is that all the family can read the book at the same time. Let one get the start, and the others can follow on. I gave some of these unstitched pages to a friend once, and she was delighted with the arrangement. The pages open out readily, and have little or no weight: and then, she said, 'it is so amusing for all of us to be reading the same book at the same time.' The suggested Invalid's Library would be expensive, and I do not think that it would be as practical as the plan that I propose."

The San Francisco Argonaut handles Mr. Julian Hawthorne rather roughly, saying: "This is indeed the age of mediocrity, if Julian Hawthorne's 'A Fool by Nature,' for which the New York *Herald* has just given a ten-thousand-dollar prize, is the best story that was sent in. It is a fearful thought to consider what the rest must be like. In spite of the practised hand it shows throughout, the story is a poor effort which will speedily pass into oblivion after its brief eminence as a prize-story is over. The plot, tho' the novel certainly, is a queer jumble of impossibilities, the characters are in the main unattractive even when the author intends otherwise, the humor is frequently a species of horse-play, and the style when it essays to be brilliant has a pinchbeck glitter. Literature furnishes many instances of the one-poem man, and Julian Hawthorne seems to be a good example of a one-book man. His one powerful work, 'Archibald Malmaison,' a striking and profoundly interesting story, stands alone. The rest of his books, including 'A Fool by Nature,' are of the ephemeral sort, and can hold no lasting place in fiction. The catalog of his writings includes more than a score of novels, some two hundred shorter tales, many poems and magazine articles, and a drama which Mme. Modjeska purchased, but has not yet produced."

SCIENCE.

CEMETERIES AND DISEASE.

HERE was a time when it seemed as if the cremationists, logically at least, would carry all before them, but of late their opponents have been showing a determined front and have sturdily denied most of the assertions on which the advocates of cremation have relied to establish their case. In particular, they have denied the unhealthfulness of earth burial, and the unsanitary character of cemeteries, which seemed at one time to have been thoroughly proved by the cremationists. There are still those who believe, however, that the ordinary graveyard is not the most healthful neighbor in the world, and who even boldly assert that it is responsible for the spread of great epidemics, which the world might have been spared had cremation been in vogue during their prevalence. Of this mind is a correspondent of *The Lancet*, who is thus quoted in an editorial note in that paper:

"While all are agreed as to the danger, or at least the inexpediency, of intramural interment, of burial in vaults, and in the 'dead' earth of city churchyards, the apologists of earth burial insist on the destruction of pathogenic by saprophytic microbes and the energy of the nitrifying process in suitable soils, and the advocates of cremation believe in the greater vitality of some disease germs and the real risk of the pollution of the ground water and wells, tho this danger is minimized by the general substitution of public water-supplies for private wells in all towns or large villages. Even Hoffmann, the official defender in Germany of the existing practise, admits the persistence and diffusion of the bacteria of typhoid and cholera, and recently Professor Albu, in a prize essay on cremation, has collected a large mass of well-authenticated instances of this."

It is pointed out that altho some authorities endeavor to explain away the increased mortality observed in Berlin near cemeteries, the similar facts in Vienna admit of no doubt. From 1875 till the introduction of a new water-supply the wells of the city grew more and more foul.

Percolation from the cemeteries which encircle the city on rising ground became more and more pronounced, the water at length being turbid and yellow, charged with nitrites, and positively offensive from hydrogen and ammonium sulfids. Dr. Levison, in a report published in 1886 on the graveyards of Denmark, stated that Copenhagen and twenty of the sixty-eight towns in the kingdom had suffered from this cause, and that 78 epidemics of typhoid were distinctly traceable to the proximity of graveyards. Dr. Lamm says that around the three cemeteries near St. Petersburg the annual mortality had for some years been from 75 to 85 per 1,000, while that of other and even poorer quarters of the city was only 25. To Dr. Doenitz, who for many years held a professorship of medicine at Tokyo, we are indebted for one of the most striking instances of the persistence of infection in the earth. During the epidemic of 1877 a detachment of troops sent to quell a disturbance in a remote district had suffered very heavily from cholera, but from that year until 1879 the disease was entirely absent from the whole empire. The authorities then determined on removing the bodies of the soldiers to a public cemetery, employing a number of laborers for the purpose. While so engaged cholera suddenly broke out among them, in the absence of any other possible means of infection, and the same occurred at another place under similar circumstances, these two localities forming the centers of origin of the epidemic of that year. The outbreak of cholera at Jativa in 1890, when Spain and Europe generally had been free for five years, tho not connected with cadaveric infection, having been ascribed with every appearance of probability to the excavation of soil saturated with the evacuations of sufferers in the preceding epidemic, is analogous; while Sir Joseph Lister's case of the hospital haunted with gangrene which baffled all efforts at its suppression until the bodies in an adjacent churchyard had been exhumed and burnt, and Mr. Wheelhouse's, of the Yorkshire village, where scarlatina of the most virulent type reappeared after the lapse of thirty years, while the remains of the victims of the fever in the prece-

ding generation were being exhumed for the purpose of adding part of the closed churchyard to the parsonage garden, with like instances of the resuscitation of yellow fever and the plague, suffice to prove that if there have been some exaggeration, there is nothing incredible or even improbable in the most ghastly stories of the plague in medieval times, and, indeed, until the close of the seventeenth century. It is a question demanding the most earnest consideration whether the practise of earth burial may not afford some explanation of the indisputable fact of the naturalization or acquired endemicity of cholera in Russia and France of late years."

THE USE OF IMAGINATION IN SCIENCE.

IT has been said that the mind of the poet and that of the mathematician are nearly akin, since both make use of the faculty of imagination in its highest sense—of what the psychologist calls the constructive imagination as opposed to mere fancy. It is also well known that the inventor must possess this faculty in a high degree. Now, in a recent presidential address before the Entomological Society of London, Prof. Raphael Mendola asserts that it is an important part of the equipment of the naturalist also. His views will appear more clearly from the following abstract of his remarks, which we quote from *Knowledge*, London, May:

"That prince among experimental philosophers, Michael Faraday, used to say, 'Let us encourage ourselves by a little more imagination prior to experiment,' and there is a tendency among men of science to-day to act upon his advice. Science is organized knowledge, and no mere collection of facts can constitute it. Observation and experiment are primarily essential; but we only become scientific when we compare the facts accumulated, and use the imagination to generalize them and to guess at the principles which they teach. The hypotheses thus arrived at may be, and often are, wrong; nevertheless, real progress only begins when facts are sought in relation to at least the suggestion of a principle."

"Mark how extremely fruitful has been the late Mr. H. W. Bates's explanation of the phenomena of mimicry and protective resemblance among butterflies and moths. While pondering over the meaning of the remarkable superficial resemblances among the butterflies of different groups which he had collected in the Amazon Valley, it occurred to him that the resemblance might be a real advantage in some cases. There is, for instance, a beautiful group of butterflies (the Heliconii) in the South American forests, which, tho they possess conspicuous coloration and fly slowly and weakly, are not eaten by birds, and are therefore very abundant. The reason they enjoy immunity from birds appears to be that they possess a strong and offensive odor, which is probably combined with a nauseous flavor. But the curious thing is that certain butterflies of groups which are not characterized by these disagreeable attributes are colored in much the same way as their less edible companions, so as to be commonly mistaken for them.

"Mr. Bates pointed out the protection from foes afforded by such resemblances as these, and speculated on the importance of adaptive coloration in the preservation of species. The explanation which he suggested as the cause of the phenomena gave vitality to what would otherwise have been a disconnected and meaningless set of facts; it prompted further observation and experiment, and has resulted in the accumulation of many new instances of the same principle. The history of science furnishes numerous similar cases where the use of the imagination has stimulated inquiry and made for scientific progress, tho few investigators recognize them. The growth of a broader feeling has however, lately shown itself; to which statement Professor Meloda's remark, that 'the philosophic faculty is quite as powerful an agent in the advancement of science as the gift of acquiring new knowledge by observation and experiment,' will bear witness."

IT is stated, on the authority of *The Medical Record*, New York, that "an offer has been made by an inventor to the municipality of the city of Paris to sterilize five thousand cubic meters daily of water for public consumption at his own expense. After preliminary inquiry the municipality has decided to obtain an expert report upon the value of the proposed measure, and if it is found to be of practical utility the inventor's offer will be accepted as a preliminary to adopting the system in case the experiment is satisfactory."

ELECTRICAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE word "photography" has been applied so frequently of late to the action on sensitized plates of other agencies than light, that it is perhaps pardonable to use it in this instance, altho the experiments to be described were performed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of actual photography; that is, of the chemical action of light. The experiments, which were performed by Messrs. Jules Robinet and Auguste Perret, and are described by them in *La Nature*, Paris, May 9, establish a true photographic or rather electrographic action by electric radiation, and is an additional proof that this radiation differs from ordinary light only in wave-length. Electrography of this sort has been accomplished before, but always under conditions that left it un-

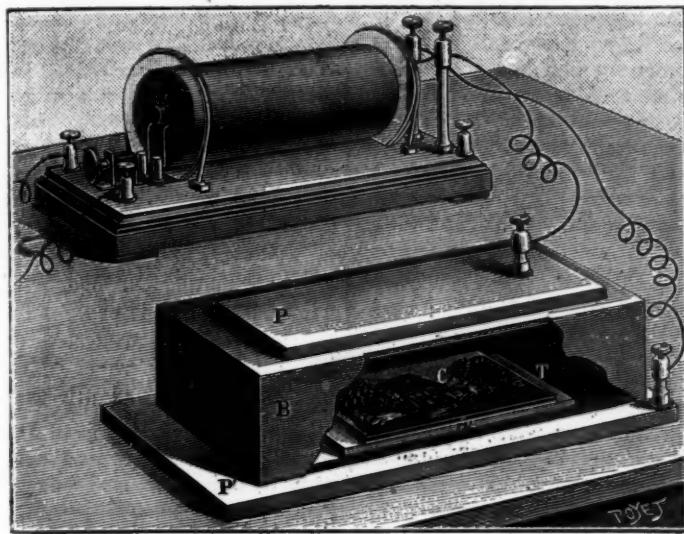


FIG. 1.—Apparatus for Electrography. B, Box. P, P', Metal Plates. C, C', Negative and Sensitive Plate. T, Tablet.

certain whether the results might not have been produced by some luminous effect of the radiation rather than by the radiation itself. The "dark light" of M. Lebon, to which the authors allude, is a kind of radiation alleged to be produced by the passage of ordinary light through metal plates (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 21, p. 614), but now generally believed to be non-existent, its effects being due to filtration of light or to phosphorescence. We translate Messrs. Robinet and Perret's article below:

"The singular resemblances presented by the different forms of energy that manifest themselves by elastic variations of the ether have assumed considerable proportions in the past few years. [Radiant] heat and light were first shown to be the same phenomenon, and then Maxwell, by pure mathematical theory, and Hertz experimentally, showed that [certain] electrical phenomena are due also to undulations of the ether, and that they differ from the preceding only in wave-length.

"It was, nevertheless, strange to prove that heat, light, and electricity, possessing the same kinetic properties, the same speed of propagation, the same physical dimensions, rarely act in a comparable manner on chemical substances. It is on this fact that M. Gustave Lebon has relied to prove the existence of what he calls 'black light.' Especially, from the non-activity of the electric waves on a sensitive plate, he has concluded that a special form of radiation exists that traverses opaque substances and is endowed with photogenic qualities. This experiment has been repeated by the Messrs. Lumière and also by d'Arsonval.

"In the photographic laboratory of Ogereau we have been able to show experimentally the photogenic activity of electric waves.

"When a sensitive plate is placed beneath a negative, sheltered from light rays in a sort of electrical condenser formed of films of air, the plate receives an impression.

"The following is the manner of operating that has given us the best results; it is due to the skill of M. de Bouillane, the director of the laboratory. The negative and the sensitive plate are placed gelatin to gelatin (we use ordinary plates); we lay these two plates on the bottom of a cardboard box (the box in

which the sensitive plates had been packed); we close the box and place it between two metal plates connected each to one of the terminals of an induction-coil giving sparks about 3 or 4 inches long (Fig. 1).

"After an exposure not exceeding 13 minutes we develop our plate. The image appears without difficulty in a bath of average strength. The image thus obtained is very rich and the details come out with rare distinctness. The shades have not that opacity which is too often found in ordinary positives. Finally, the whole possesses surprising softness.

"This ingenious arrangement permits us to guarantee complete opacity to ordinary white light, and even to the radiation of M. Gustave Lebon—the so-called 'black light.' We have thus ruled out all ordinary actinic action.

"We have established a certain number of interesting phenomena; it remains for us to develop them and at the same time to discuss the conditions of the experiment.

"The number of the interruptions in the coil plays a predominant rôle in the time of exposure; the plate is more rapidly acted upon when the frequency of interruption is greater. The impression, all other things being equal, seems not to be a function of the time of exposure. Our first experiments were performed with an exposure of more than three quarters of an hour.

"Now we have been able to bring this down to 15 minutes without changing the results sensibly.

"But what seems to us to play the greatest rôle, after the intensity of the current (which is, as we know, dependent on the frequency of interruption in the coil) is the nature of the metal plates, and perhaps their distance. We had experimented at the outset between two plates, the one of copper and the other of lead. This first result answered our expectations. We then varied the kind of metal, and we replaced the copper and lead by two plates of iron and then of nickel, and the results were totally different; photography did not take place.

"If the distance between the plates is too small we have a spark, and the result obtained is completely negative. We have then the conditions of an ordinary condenser.

"It may be objected that these experiments bear a certain resemblance to those performed some years ago by Messrs. Niwenglowksi and Laoureux, in which they showed that if, of two photographic plates placed in contact, one has been impressed, the phosphorescence of the gelatin previously exposed suffices to print the image on the other plate. But in this case the exposure must be several hours long, and the image appears only by treatment with very powerful developers. Phosphorescence in our case plays no part, as we have proved by exposing our plates, during the same time, sheltered from both light and electric radiation.

"We have also eliminated all explanation having to do with 'black light,' for that can not pass through black paper. Now the boxes in which photographic plates are packed are covered, as every one knows, with black paper.

"Messrs. Lumière and d'Arsonval have discussed the experiments of M. Lebon, and M. d'Arsonval has shown that the re-

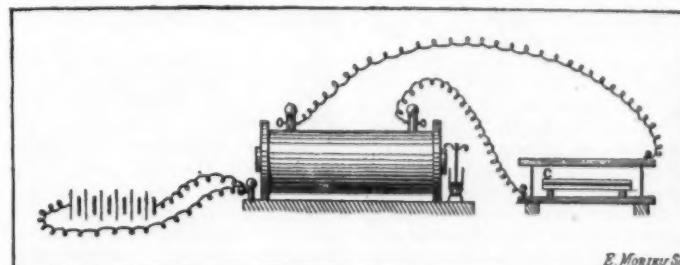


FIG. 2.—Diagram of the Arrangement Employed in the Experiments of the Authors.

sults wrongly attributed to 'dark light' are due in reality to phenomena of phosphorescence, M. Charles Henry having proved, on his part, that the rays emitted by sheets of glass through phosphorescence are very rich in X rays capable of impressing a sensitive plate even after passage through opaque bodies.

"We may recall here the experiments of Messrs. Boudet and Tommasi.

"In 1886 these gentlemen obtained by the action of the electric discharge effects comparable to those produced by ordinary light. By placing a sensitive plate between the two terminals of a Holtz machine and letting the discharge pass for a few instants they were able to obtain a photographic impression.

"But these phenomena were due chiefly to the luminous action of the discharge. . . . They were thus completely excluded from our experiments, which differed in the time of exposure, the variations that we made in it, and especially by the complete absence of all luminous action, no matter how feeble."

"Perhaps the photographic action that we have obtained may be attributed to electric waves transformed into luminous waves (X rays or ultra-violet rays) that act on the plate."

"But it seems to us more logical to attribute this action purely and simply to the electric waves themselves, acting on the chemical substances [on the plate] in a manner comparable to that of luminous waves."

"Some anomalies, which we have stated elsewhere, seem to promise interesting results, which we shall study out later, and we think that these facts will throw new light on actino-electric phenomena, perhaps on the Röntgen rays, perhaps, even, on the theories of the ether." — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LABORATORY METHODS IN THE TEACHING OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

AN article contributed to *The Educational Review* (April) by F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Mo., entitled "The Work of the High School," emphasizes, among other things, the part that laboratory work has come to play in the study of all the natural sciences. The author, while giving the new methods full credit for what they have done in bringing the student nearer to nature and in teaching him to observe facts for himself instead of relying on others for them, sounds a note of warning against relying too exclusively on personal work, reminding us that a lifetime would be insufficient to learn all of nature by actual contact. Says Mr. Soldan:

"The laboratory method in natural science is vastly superior to the now obsolete exclusive text-book method, which was used in some places a generation ago.

"The study of natural science loses its value as a means of cultivating the faculties, when the method employed fails to lead to the observation of, and experimenting with, the objects of nature. The tools which Providence has given to man for his life in nature are his senses and his hands. Instruction in science becomes unprofitable when it is not based on the pupil's own observation and activity.

"Yet, while progressive high-school teachers agree on laboratory work in natural science, another element should receive equal consideration. Just as necessary as an acquaintance with the archetypal forms of nature by direct inspection, and of the observational facts by direct experiment, is the unifying, reasoning process, which sits enthroned above the myriads of facts and is as important a condition of observation as the activity of the senses and the hands. Reason, with its generalizing powers, is the compass which alone prevents the student from becoming bewildered in the maze of details.

"Not only the typical facts, but the leading lines of the whole field of the study should be surveyed by the pupil. These leading lines, however, can not always be taught by experiments performed by the pupil himself, but he must receive some truths at second-hand through experiments which he witnesses but does not perform, and by literary communication through text-book and lecture. The total elimination of text-book study by laboratory work would be an extreme that does not commend itself. The individual scientist who does not know a hundredfold more of nature than he has learned from his own personal experimenting would be comparatively ignorant. Thoroughness in a limited field is not at all opposed to a certain comprehensiveness of information. It is in fact aided by a general acquaintance with the leading lines of the subject. What reader of Gibbon's 'Rome,' when opening a new volume, would not feel aided by a preliminary comprehensive survey of the period in an encyclopedia or brief text-book?

"The old method of the literary study of natural science, which sacrificed thoroughness to comprehensiveness, and depth to breadth, was vicious; but the opposite course would be as great an error. Generally speaking, thoroughness may become, and at times has become, a fetish to which hecatombs of vital educational interest have been slaughtered. For instance, to keep a child in the elementary school on one topic for the purpose of attaining ideal perfection until living interest and ambition are killed, and instruction becomes irksome, would be paying too high a price for thoroughness."

A HUGE GERMAN TELESCOPE.

THE United States, which has kept the lead in large telescopes for so many years, is, it appears, to be eclipsed by Germany. The astronomical exhibit of the Industrial Exposition, that has just opened at Berlin and will continue till October, will include a monster telescope, in a novel mounting, which is described in *Popular Astronomy*, May. A quotation from the official circular of information is first given, as follows:

"It is expected that a great many astronomers and others interested in science will visit the Berlin Exhibition, and especially the great telescope which is to be erected there. Reason to hope that this will be so may be gathered from the intention of a number of societies of scientific proclivities, among them the Astronomische Gesellschaft, to meet in Germany at places not distant from the capital. 'As the largest refractor hitherto erected in Germany has only been one of eighteen inches aperture,' writes Director Archenhold, 'I am of opinion that great service would be rendered to astronomical science by the erection of a large telescope, which in its dimensions would be comparable to those which other nations have long since found the means to construct. After many years of continuous endeavor, I have at last, with the assistance of the executive committee and other patrons of science, succeeded in accomplishing this design, on the occasion of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, to be held this summer. During the Exhibition, it is intended that the telescope shall as much as possible be used for scientific purposes, and at the close of the same exclusively so.'

"Speaking of the details of this new and large telescope, Mr. Ritchie, of *The Boston Commonwealth*, makes the following interesting remarks: The mounting is so arranged as to receive two objectives, of which one is designed for precise visual, the other for great light-gathering photographic observations. For this reason the latter will be a double objective of short focal length (20 to 23 feet) and large aperture (43 inches), which for the present will be exhibited in an unfinished condition, as the means for the purchase and polishing of the enormous lenses, which have been very successfully cast by Dr. Schott, can only be raised during the Exhibition. The other objective, on the contrary, is completed, and has an aperture of 28 inches and a focal length of 68 feet.

"The glass for the lenses, one set of which will be even larger than those of the Yerkes telescope of Chicago, has been furnished by Schott and Genossen of Jena, while the shaping of them will be done by Steinheil of Munich. The curious mounting will be constructed by the Berlin Machine Company, while the delicate work, circles and graduations, will be by G. Meissner, of Berlin.

"The ability of the manufacturers of glass to furnish even larger disks than those in use has been known for quite a while. For many years it was the optician who was obliged to wait until the glass-manufacturer could get his rough lenses cast, which was often only after many attempts, but within four or five years the tables have been turned and the glass men have been waiting for orders guaranteeing to furnish glass of excellent sizes even up to five feet in diameter. The size of aperture of the new telescope is therefore not so surprising as is the novel form of mounting.

"The telescope will not be covered with a dome, as is universally the case now, but by a cylindrical protective envelope, the whole resembling in a way an enormous cannon, projecting from the pier which supports it. Instead of the rounded dome, there will be this great cylinder, which will be supported only at its inner end where it rests on the pier. The usual gear whereby the telescope follows the motions of the stars in the sky is secured by devices which move telescope, observer, envelope and all, and one would imagine, without really seeing it in operation, at great disadvantage in many ways. The two telescopes, if there are to be two, must point in the same direction, since both are within the same envelope, while there is question of air currents, which with instruments of such powers as these will be would seemingly interpose serious objections to the novel mounting. The supporting of all the weight at one end, with a size of instrument in which already the weight of the lenses tends to distort their figure and injure the images which they form, would seem less advantageous than the present method of supporting the telescope near its center. And again, if the telescopes are to be fastened to the cylinder which protects them, the weight here necessary to gain

strength for its purposes will bring much material close to the tube, which exposed to atmospheric heat and cold will be slow in radiating this heat or cold, and will consequently injure the performance of the glass. But the test of these matters is in actually trying them, and this is what the Berliners intend to do."

Prof. Langley's Flying-Machine.—The daily press has recently contained accounts of a very successful trial of the model of an aerodrome or so-called "flying-machine" invented by Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. As is well known, Professor Langley has been quietly studying the problem of aerial navigation for some time. His present machine is only a model, tho a very large one, and he evidently prefers trying actual flight with a small aerodrome to constructing one of full size like Mr. Maxim's, and preventing it from leaving the ground. *The Age of Steel*, May 16, speaks as follows of the experiments: "The aerodrome or flying-machine used is built of steel, and propelled by a steam-engine. No less an authority than Alexander Graham Bell has given his signature to the statement that 'No one could have witnessed these experiments without being convinced that the practicability of mechanical flight had been demonstrated.' Professor Langley, in giving details of the aerodrome, says that it needs no gas to lift it and that the power is derived from a steam-engine through the means of propellers, but owing to the scale on which the actual aerodrome is built, there has been no condensing-apparatus to use the water over and over. What was carried was only sufficient for but a brief flight, and the distance traveled was about one half-mile. The speed made at a recent trial was one half-mile or more in one and one half minutes, or at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. If the aerodrome of Professor Langley has made the success reported, the fact is of importance and is likely to stimulate new endeavors in the same direction. It is possible we may be nearer practical aerial navigation than is generally supposed. It may not accomplish all that is predicted, but if once secured, the limits of its service would be hazardous to determine."

Gunshot Wounds from Modern Rifles.—"The battle at Krügersdorp between the Boers and Dr. Jameson's troopers has revived the discussion of gunshot wounds from modern rifles," says *The Medical News*, May 16. "More than forty patients, all of them suffering from bullet wounds, were received in hospitals after the engagement. . . . It seems that the wounds made by the Lee-Metford rifle were cleaner and healed more quickly than those produced by other weapons. Many of the shots, through fleshy parts only, healed almost by first intention. One burgher, shot through the lungs, left the hospital a few days after admission convalescent. The entrance orifice of the bullet was exceeding small, and few of the larger vessels having been divided, the hemorrhage was, in consequence, slight, the wound closed almost immediately on itself. The exit was about the size of the entrance, and in all cases was much smaller than that made by the Martini rifle. Where the Lee-Metford bullets struck bone this was completely shattered. The flesh wounds inflicted by the Martini rifle were of a much more serious nature—namely, larger, jagged, slow in healing, with bad apertures of entrance and worse of exit. The majority of Jameson's men had limb wounds. Among the more severely wounded burghers there was one man shot through the head who lived ten days afterward, one shot through the abdomen, one through the lung, one through hand and lung, and one through the back. The general consensus of opinion among those who saw the effects of fighting in South Africa is that the Lee-Metford rifle or carbine is inferior to the Martini as a 'man-slaying' weapon. It does not appear to have in many cases the power which it should possess of putting a man *hors de combat*."

A Singular Mode of Incubation.—"It is well known," says *Revue Scientifique*, April 25, "that the Australian megapod is a bird that is accustomed not to sit on its own eggs. In certain parts of Australia are found numerous mounds of considerable size and height, which the first explorers took to be burial mounds. These were made by the *Megapodius tumulus*, which uses them for hatching its eggs. They have sometimes considerable dimensions: a nest that is 14 feet high and 55 feet in circum-

ference may be regarded as large. Each megapod builds its own nest with materials which it gathers from all sides, and these are exactly what the gardener uses in the month of March to make his forcing-beds; namely, leaves and decomposing vegetable matter, which, by their fermentation, give off an appreciable amount of heat. In the forcing-beds, this heat hastens the sprouting of the seeds; in the nest it suffices for the development and hatching of the young birds, and the mother can go where she likes and occupy herself as she wishes, without being troubled by the duties of setting. In the small island of Ninafou, in the Pacific, another bird has a somewhat similar habit, in so far as it also abandons its eggs; but in place of obtaining the necessary heat from fermentation, it gets it from warm sand. The *Leipoa* or native pheasant of Australia acts like the megapod, and watches the temperature of its mound very closely, covering and uncovering the eggs several times a day to cool them or heat them, as becomes necessary. After hatching, the young bird remains in the mound several hours; it leaves on the second day, but returns for the night, and not until the third day is it able to quit the paternal abode."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Marine Thunder-Storms at Night.—"The greater frequency of thunder-storms in the winter and at night around the coast of Scotland has been shown by Buchan," says *Science*. "When thunder-storms occur in New England in winter they are generally observed along the coast and after nightfall, as has been shown by records of the New England Meteorological Society. Now Meinardus, of the *Deutsche Seewarte* at Hamburg, finds even the thunder-storms of the Bay of Bengal to have a distinct nocturnal maximum. It has been suggested by Grossmann and others that the cause of this contrast with thunder-storms on land probably arises from the dependence of the maritime storms on instability produced by radiation and cooling of the upper surface of cloud sheets, which proceeds best at night, especially in winter nights; while local storms on the land arise from the overheating of lower layers of air close to the hot ground, and this condition has its maximum on summer afternoons."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT has been estimated that electric railways have already displaced 1,100,000 car-horses. This is probably less than the actual number.

RECENT investigations, according to *Science*, establish the fact that the essential poison of the poison ivy can be nothing but an oil. Hence water will not remove the poison from the surface, but alcohol will, if applied freely.

"MOISSAN in France has analyzed specimens of opium as used by the Chinese," says *Knowledge*, "and finds that the smoke is formed of volatile perfumes and a small quantity of morphin. It is the latter which produces the phenomena sought by opium-smokers, and it is said that they do not appear to find more ill-effects from the practise than most tobacco-smokers, provided that they use the preparation known as *chandu* of the best quality. The commercial quality of opium is, however, very different, and the inferior sorts when decomposed by heat produce various poisonous compounds."

"AN old Newcomen engine near Bristol, England, is perhaps the oldest steam-engine now running," says *The Electrical Age*. "It seems to have been built about the year 1745, according to *Engineering*, and is still employed about five hours a day for pumping water from a coal-pit. The cylinder is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the piston has a stroke of six feet. The engine has a beam twenty-four feet long and about four feet deep, built up of many oak beams trussed together, and works with a curious, creaking noise. The total weight is about five tons. Steam is now taken from some boilers in a neighboring establishment, the pressure being reduced for this engine to two and one-half pounds. The indicated horse-power is only $52\frac{1}{4}$. The old man who attends to the engine has driven it since he was a boy, and his father and grandfather worked it before him."

"ONE evening in August of last year," writes Marcia E. Hale to *The Observer*, Portland, Conn., "a basket was sent me which I found to contain a tempting-looking hemisphere, perhaps six inches in diameter, of some unknown snow-white substance, smooth as velvet to the touch, and looking more like some especially dainty cream-cheese than anything else which I could call to mind! Accompanying the basket was the key to its contents in the shape of a note from an old friend—one of those wise and wonderful people who find marvels in their daily paths—and who accordingly explained that my gift was half of a large puff-ball, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, one of two which she had found in a roadside pasture. Of these two specimens, the larger had measured forty-nine inches in circumference, and had weighed a trifle over ten pounds. The section sent me was from the smaller one, which was less mature than the larger when found. It had been pulled and prepared for cooking and was still larger than any lycoperdon I had ever found. 'Have it sliced and fried in butter,' wrote my friend; these directions were followed, and very delicious it proved, being much more delicate than the ordinary pasture-mushroom."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BIBLE.

NOTING that for many years newspapers and magazines, both religious and secular, have devoted many pages to the discussion of the English Bible, and remarking that "no possible consideration has been overlooked save that which is fundamental," Mr. H. W. Horwill, writing for the May *Contemporary Review*, asks: "Is it not curious that so many learned and vigorous articles should have been written by persons to whom it has never occurred to ask why we need a translation at all?" He says that an English version is not required for the sake of scholars who are able to read and understand the original, but that the labors of the translator are needed solely in the interests of the common people; that the translator's proper task is, quoting Bishop Wescott, "to place the English reader as nearly as possible in the position of the reader of the original text." Accordingly, he argues, no words or constructions should be used in the translation which are not as familiar to nineteenth-century Englishmen as were those of the original to the first readers of the actual text. They had no need to use a glossary, nor should those who read the translation. The meaning should everywhere be sufficiently clear without the assistance of commentaries; for the poor and uneducated can not afford to buy such aids, nor have they the knack of using them. Special pains should therefore be taken to avoid obsolete words and words likely to mislead through change of meaning. The average man knows only such words as are current in the speech of the day, and has no conception of their ever having had any meaning other than the present. Mr. Horwill observes that in 325 out of the 326 languages in which the British and Foreign Bible Society circulates, in whole or in part, translations of the Scriptures, the common intelligible speech of every-day life is the medium through which the thoughts of Isaiah or Paul are communicated to modern readers; that "the one exception is the English language." He continues:

"At present the only versions of the Bible that are within the reach of the average Englishman are those known by the names of the Authorized and the Revised. Perhaps, however, it is an exaggeration to say that they are both within his reach, for the Revised Version is published at so high a price that many a cottager can barely acquire it in readable print by means of a long and painful economy. But even assuming that every one can read the Revised Version if he wishes, the problem of an intelligible translation is far from being solved. It contains such utterly obsolete words as 'firmament' (Gen. i. 6), 'daysman' (Job ix. 33), 'bruit' (Nah. iii. 19), 'divers' (Matt. iv. 24), 'mete' (Matt. vii. 2), 'halt' (Matt. xviii. 8), 'husbandman' (Matt. xxi. 33). These words, of course, like all others, are perfectly intelligible when we have been specially taught their meaning; but a reader who had received a fair English education without lessons in the Bible would not have the slightest inkling of what they signify. But the result is likely to be more mischievous when we pass from words which suggest no meaning at all to those which suggest an erroneous one. Among these are 'desire' (2 Chron. xxi. 20), 'prevent' (Ps. xxi. 3 and cxix. 148), 'fulfil' (Matt. v. 17), 'doctor' (Luke ii. 46), 'mansions' (John xiv. 2), 'consent' (Acts viii. 1), 'curious' (Acts xix. 19), 'quick' (Acts x. 42), 'quicken' (Rom. viii. 11 and 1 Cor. xv. 36), 'mortify' (Rom. viii. 13 and Col. iii. 5), 'constrain' (2 Cor. v. 14), 'lust' (1 John ii. 16). Of the thirty-seven million inhabitants of England and Wales, not more than one million at the outside are aware that 'comforter' means 'strengthening,' or that 'minister' is simply the Latin for 'servant,' but these words are allowed to remain in the Revised New Testament, tho they can only mislead. One might further complain of the retention of 'suffer' in Matt. xix. 14, of which passage Professor Beet truly says that 'every mother knows that it prevents her from quoting these words of Jesus to her children as they stand in the Bible she uses,' and of 'ghost,' on which the same expositor comments that 'it is now only a meaningless algebraic

symbol, which, joined to the adjective 'holy,' theologians have thought fit to retain as a technical term for the Third Person of the Divine Trinity.'"

Each of the words quoted above, says Mr. Horwill, is a real stumbling-block to the interpretation of the Bible by the uneducated. He thinks that one of the most serious faults of the English version is that, from beginning to end, its characteristic note is an archaic style which is entirely absent from the Scriptures themselves. In this connection he says:

"Nine people out of ten, reading in the Gospels 'ye' for 'you,' and 'doeth' for 'does,' suppose that Jesus Christ, both in His discourses and in His conversations, was accustomed to use a stilted, unnatural speech, rather more quaint than the fashion of the Society of Friends. The 'eth' ending might be retained for poetical passages, but elsewhere it makes the language much less direct and powerful. The letters of Paul, which were really letters after all, are made to read like the preamble of a trust-deed. All this helps to continue in the pulpit an antique dialect which confirms the belief of many that preaching has nothing to do with the nineteenth century. How common it is, for instance, to hear sermons in which the word 'unto,' now quite disused except in a few phrases, perpetually recurs; tho the preacher would never think of telling a cabman to drive him first unto Sion College and then unto Charing Cross. Now I do not know a word of Pashtu, but I will be bold to say that the Afghan who reads the version just completed in that language will not have his understanding darkened, as is the fate of the unfortunate Englishman, by an obsolete vocabulary and an unnatural style. And all these defects are found in the Revised Version, which in all the points now discussed is nevertheless an immense improvement on the Authorized. It has been severely—might not one say bitterly?—attacked, but usually for the very features which are most to its credit. Its cardinal fault is that it has made too few changes, not too many."

Among Mr. Horwill's closing remarks are the following:

"It would be difficult to over-estimate the stimulus that would be given to the religious life of our country if we had once more a Bible that was intelligible to the man in the street. It would save an immense amount of labor in teaching in both Sunday- and day-schools. I would propose that there should be made, at intervals not exceeding a hundred years, a completely new translation of the whole Bible; a translation as new as that of an Aristotelian manuscript just discovered in Egypt. This would give an opportunity for utilizing any fresh discoveries affecting the text—a side of the question which, tho I have necessarily omitted its discussion here, has an important bearing on the efficiency of the Authorized Version—and would provide against misunderstandings caused by linguistic change. The Revision Committee should include a few members possessing an actual acquaintance with the daily speech of the peasant and the artisan. . . . The Authorized Version will remain for all time, just as the Bishops' Bible remains for all time. But I hope that some among the leaders of the churches will not pass unheeded this plea for a people's Bible; that the welfare of the many will no longer be sacrificed to the selfish pedantry of a handful of scholars; and that the time will soon come when the Englishman, equally with the Zulu and the Samoan, shall be able to read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God."

A SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION OF GOD.

IT is generally acknowledged by theologians that a rigid demonstration of the existence of God is impossible and unnecessary, since we are certain of it as the greatest and most general fact of the universe. According to this view, it would be as reasonable to seek to demonstrate the existence of ourselves. This view of the subject, however, is evidently not that of M. A. Rousset, who in *Cosmos*, a scientific tho orthodox Catholic French weekly (April 18), attempts to make the Deity the subject of a philosophical demonstration. We translate so much of his article as will suffice to show his line of thought and to enable our readers

to form a judgment as to its success and expediency. Says M. Rousset:

"The first thing to do to prove anything is to tell in what it consists, or to define it. But, you will say, it is impossible to define God. God is so far above man that He can not even be conceived of completely; how then can a human being define God?

"But in the first place, it does not necessarily follow from the fact that any complete definition of God is absolutely impossible, that an imperfect definition will nullify all proof. Then, too, tho the human intellect can indicate only a few of the qualities inherent in the character of the Divinity, must the resulting proof be necessarily less than complete certainty? Finally, what matter all the other unknown qualities, since they could only strengthen this proof? The character of the Divinity is, in fact, so homogeneous and so indivisible that the proof made for the least part becomes general and absolute for all.

"Let a human intellect try, now, to define God—not a god, but the very Divinity or the idea of God—in the most extended sense, and it will be restricted to a statement that God is that which is above all. Something that we know not, but in whom resides necessarily the all-powerful superiority over all; who, consequently, includes all, rules all, and dominates all. What matters it then that man is powerless to understand and define God completely, since it is sufficient to be able to appreciate and indicate some of the essential characteristics of the Divinity?

"This having been settled, we may now say that to deny the possibility of the existence of God is equivalent to affirming that in the whole universe, of whatsoever extent it may be, there is and can be no ruler. In this case, one conclusion forces itself upon us: that is, if in the immensity of worlds nothing rules or dominates, the universe, being then the sole superior and dominant power, would be, in virtue of that very fact, the true representation of the Divinity or of the idea of God.

"We can not, then, deny the idea of God any more than we can deny the existence of the universe; that is one point gained.

"Nevertheless, before admitting that the universe can really be God, we must examine and see whether the immensity of worlds which are beyond man's ken and almost beyond his conception, can have the characteristics inherent in Divinity. That would be, in fact, the proof sought.

"God, or the Divinity, to exist as a superior ruler, must be unique, for the existence of several equal and distinct powers is irreconcilable with the idea of superiority; now it is not impossible that the universe, with all its worlds, may be in reality a single entity.

"God, or the Divinity, as a superior ruler, must be eternal, for if He had an end He would cease to be superior; now, there is nothing to show that the universe is not eternal, for whatever may be the transformations of matter, its divers changes of state do not destroy it.

"Finally, God, or the Divinity, as a real and absolute superior ruler, must be infinite, for without this there might be somewhere an infinite power that would take from Him His rank; now, can the universe, no matter how extended we may suppose it, be infinite? Here we must say, no; for the essential quality of the material universe, or of what we call matter, is the occupation of a limited extent of space.

"If the universe is matter, it is not infinite; it is, then, not God, and never can be.

"To this it may be objected that altho man knows the matter of the terrestrial and solar universe, he is ignorant of what matter really is in principle and in relation to infinity. That is true, but the objection is futile.

"We will concede, if you please, that the thousands of stars whirling in space are less in relation to infinity than an odor floating in air, less than the least mote in the sunlight; what matters it? So long as what makes up the universe is not pure spirit, the universe is material and finite; this alone suffices to prove that it can not be the infinite God.

"At this point of the demonstration some may say, perhaps, that for them denial of the existence of God is denial of the God of a particular religion, but that, apart from that, they recognize the omnipotence of the great Architect of the universe. That is to say, they do not wish to recognize God as master or as sovereign authority, so far as respect is due to Him, but that they recognize and accept a great Architect of the universe as an absolute

ruler, always on condition that they are not obliged to worship Him.

"Since we have now shown: 1, That there may be an absolute ruler; 2, that the universe itself can not be this ruler since it has not all the necessary inherent qualities; does there not result from this the real and complete proof that outside of the material universe, in infinity, there is an omnipotent, eternal, and infinite ruler, who is the Divinity—who can be only that and there?

"To sum up, if we wish now to deny God, we must also deny the infinite, but to deny the infinite is to make of the finite universe a god, which is irreconcilable with the very idea of the Divinity.

"Before ending, there remains one more objection to remove, which may be stated thus: if the infinite God includes the finite universe the universe is necessarily God, because the Divinity is indivisible, and the universe, being part of God, must have the same quality. This is another way of denying God indirectly by saying that if God is all, all is God. This objection has no more force than the other.

"In fact, if the material universe is God, it must be infinite. As this can not be, the universe, altho all in God, is not God, for all that. But, it may be said, what is it then? Created or uncreated, the universe is something that man knows not or knows badly, but in any case it is not God. According to the taste or will or ideas of each, the material universe may be considered as an emanation, a perfume, a thought of God; as a thing deriving in one way something of the sovereign power of God—as anything that we will, except God, for it can never replace God or be confounded with Him, so long as the finite remains finite.

"Let us seek no longer to argue about this difference and at the same time this union between the finite and the infinite, between God and matter, because, inexplicable as it is, there is no need to look for philosophical proofs, since we may point to material facts. Is not man the seat and example of this union and this difference? Does not his body, as matter, form part of the universe, while his thought, his consciousness, his mind, which are not material, can be but a reflection of the thought or spirit of God? . . .

"This may be more or less incomprehensible to our human intelligence, it may be admitted, but in spite of all it is undeniable."

To the materialistic philosophers who have taken for their motto the words "*Ni Dieu, ni maître*" [neither God nor master], M. Rousset speaks as follows in closing:

"Their maxim is but a begging of the question, for if they have no master, whence comes the authority in virtue of which they wish us to admit as an axiom an unproved allegation? If there is no master they are not masters themselves; . . . we have, then, the right to tell them that these words are but an odious lie of philosophical atheism."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TENDENCIES OF EVANGELICAL THOUGHT.

A SUGGESTIVE article on "Some Tendencies of Thought in the Evangelical Churches," by Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D., of Philadelphia, appears in *The Northern Christian Advocate*. Dr. Wayland is a well-known Baptist editor and writer, and his views on this subject will be heard with general interest. He notes many important changes in the preaching in Evangelical pulpits, but none affecting essential and eternal principles. He speaks, in the first place, of the different way in which the Bible is regarded now from what it was half a century ago. Men feel themselves not only at liberty, he says, but compelled to "distinguish between the spirit and the letter, between that which is the work of God and that which is the work of man." Continuing on this point, Dr. Wayland says:

"They believe that the divine Spirit dictated Psalms xxiii. and li. and cxxxix.; they believe that David was the sole author of the Psalms in which every calamity and curse is invoked upon his enemies. Never again, it may be hoped, shall we see good men going through unheard-of exegetical agonies in the effort to harmonize the imprecatory Psalms with the Sermon on the Mount. We distinguish between the acts which were commanded by God,

and those which were in violation of the spirit of God's commands; between God's treatment, for example, of the institution of the family, which he ordained and cherished and fortified by every sanction, and God's treatment of slavery, which He permitted, regulated, restricted, discouraged, with a view to its ultimate extinction."

Dr. Wayland then dwells upon the changed view which men take of the attitude of the Almighty toward His chosen people at various stages of their history, adapting His language to their varying needs and conditions. Men believe now, it is said, in a progressive interpretation of the Scriptures under the light of human experience. From this Dr. Wayland proceeds to say:

"I do not know of any point at which there has been a more marked change than in reference to the work of Jesus Christ. It was once believed that God was angry with the sinner, I may almost say that He hated the sinner, and that Jesus Christ interposed, becoming the object of the wrath of God in order that the feelings of God might be changed and that He might love men. The theology of good men on this point might be summed up in a verse of Dr. Watts's, which I remember was quoted approvingly fifty years ago by Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, in his letter on Unitarianism:

"Rich were the drops of Jesus' blood,
That calmed his Father's face,
That sprinkled o'er the burning throne,
And changed his wrath to grace."

"That 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son,' that Jesus Christ lived and died because God loved men, was a truth which has come gradually into recognition."

In conclusion Dr. Wayland speaks of the new conception of the punishment of sin and as to what constitutes salvation. He says:

"There is a very different way of looking at the future state of the unsaved. It is no longer held that there is physical anguish in the spiritual world. The fiercest fire could have no effect upon a disembodied spirit; rather the suffering is moral. And, still more, it is not an arbitrary infliction at the hands of God. God does not say, 'I will punish men.' The elements of their punishment are wrapped up within the sin. As bodily disease follows the transgression of bodily laws, not by any arbitrary decree of nature, so moral suffering follows moral wrong-doing. God never damns men; it is men who damn themselves. This view is infinitely more impressive morally than the older belief. If the punishment of men proceeds from themselves, they are deprived of all opportunity for complaint. Their mouths will be stopped. They may say, 'My punishment is greater than I can bear,' but not 'My punishment is greater than I deserve.'

"There has been, even within very recent years, a change in reference to the missionary motive. Formerly many embarked in missionary work because they believed that without the knowledge of the Gospel the heathen were passing in a dismal procession, I know not how many million in a year, into a world of endless suffering. To-day men look upon the condition of the unevangelized heathen as a matter which they may, which they must, leave in the hands of God. They find the missionary motive no longer in the future woes and groans of the heathen, but in those utterances: 'The love of Christ constraineth us'; 'If ye love Me, ye will keep My commandments'; and 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.'"

CONCERNING THE AUTHORSHIP OF HYMNS.

THE subject of hymn-writing is one that has been too generally treated merely in an historical or a reminiscent way. Many persons in turning the leaves of hymnals have doubtless been struck by the fact that comparatively few hymns of the church are by the master-poets. Distinguished poets are represented with extreme paucity in our English and American hymnology. Why is this so? Let us first quote what Rev. Denis Wortman, writing for the April *Homiletic Review*, has to say about the necessary constituents of a good hymn, and then we

will give some remarks of his concerning authorship in this line. As to the construction of the hymn, he says:

"A suitable hymn is often compelled as a great cry from out the very depths of darkness or of joy; must meet both the ordinary and extraordinary issues of Christian experience; must sympathize with the lower as the higher and the best; must be so richly thoughtful and suggestive as to approve itself to high intelligence, and yet have such simplicity that worshiping souls of all grades shall sing it straight through without intellectual analysis. In literary excellence it may be less than a poem and yet for highest effectiveness it must be that and more; it must have a certain spiritual ring and swing, an inner melody that is in sweet rhythm with the divine Spirit, and yet seems to formulate and necessitate its own corresponding human music; it must sing out what people already feel and yet lead them on to richer devotions and diviner passions. In the primitive, intensive sense of the word, the hymn *informs* the praise. Popular religious melodies will inform the popular praise; and as a consequence such hymns will always abound; but the rarely suggestive, the richly musical, the profoundly spiritual, such as express the truest, deepest, most permanent, and universal Christian sentiment are those that shall enter into the great library of ever-singing song."

Noting the fact that in the two latest important collections of hymns, Dr. Robinson's "Laudes Domini" and Edwin A. Bedell's "Church Hymnary," the poets are but meagerly represented—that in the latter Bryant has three, Holmes two, Whittier five, Phebe Cary one, Mrs. Sigourney one, Mrs. Stowe one, while Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Parsons, Willis, and others, are not represented at all—Mr. Wortman remarks:

"This by no means reflects upon our devotional anthologies, for a double reason. Authors who are primarily artistic, literary, critical, are necessarily deeply engrossed in their own line of work, write under literary rather than religious ardor, while a successful hymn can only ordinarily come of a deep spiritual passion. It is spiritual first, afterward artistic; inspiration first, then intellectuality. On the other hand, it seldom happens that men whose impassioned consecration leads to constant practical work in spiritual and moral directions have time for elaborate writing of poetry. It may safely be maintained, I think, that the work of pastors prompted by a warm, strong religiousness leads to a deeper spiritual insight and diviner idealisms. Their thought is especially engrossed by religious themes and duties. And the triple result comes about, that, in general, they are more spiritual and idealistic, write better hymns that both express and further evolve the choicer religious life; and yet they are so engrossed with pressing pastoral and public duties that they have not the time to produce mere literary work, or elaborate epic or idyllic or lyric poems, but have to content themselves with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, making melody in their hearts unto the Lord, and singing them out to the churches and the generations as God's Spirit sings to their own sad or rejoicing souls; many of them proving only,

"Short swallow-flights of song, that dip
Their wings . . . and skim away!"

"To quote two English examples, who doubts that had the author of 'The Messiah' and 'The Universal Prayer' possessed less cynicism and more of the real 'vital spark of heavenly flame,' he might have added largely to his repertoire of hymns? Who can question that, had less of parochial labor and churchly disputation and leadership devolved upon the tender, the almost seraphic singer who has taught the churches of all creeds to pray in blessed unison—

"Lead, kindly Light, amid th' encircling gloom,
he might have had the trained ability to compose some noble lyric of long-sustained flight, that would have placed him at least not far below the immortal seven?"

Observing that it is worthy of special remark that the great bulk of "popular" hymns have been the work of earnest preachers and busy pastors, Mr. Wortman goes on to give the following statistics:

"Of the early twenty-four British hymnists, in Duffield's chrono-

nological list (in his English Hymns), only eight are clergymen; Raleigh, Herrick, Quarles, etc., being among the laymen. Of the 43 born between A.D. 1600 and A.D. 1700 are 23 clergymen; of the 90 born in the next half-century are 62; of the 164 in the half-century A.D. 1750-1800 are 84; of the 212 born A.D. 1800-50 are 122. All along there has been a goodly number of authors among the saintly women of the church; but in the last half-century mentioned a larger proportion, there being no less than 45; among them, Adelaide A. Procter, Frances Ridley Havergal, Lady Cockburn Campbell, etc.

"In the American church there is much the same proportion. Very few hymns were written in this country before A.D. 1800; only 15 of our hymn-writers being born before A.D. 1750. Of the 51 born between the latter date and A.D. 1800, there were 34 clergymen; of the 150 born between that date and 1850, who are mentioned, are 83. In the entire American list up to the present date are 43 women, among them Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Brown, Miss Margaret E. Winslow, Mrs. Sangster, etc. It may be interesting to note that among these clerical and lay hymnists of America are 15 Congregationalists, 6 Reformed Dutch, 16 Episcopalian, 20 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Methodist Protestant, 27 Baptists, 3 Universalists, 18 Unitarians; Quaker, Swedenborgian, etc., 1 each; uncertain, 18; Presbyterian, 21."

Mr. Wortman calls attention to the fact that the first hymnist in the Presbyterian denomination in America was an Indian, Samson Occum, a Mohican, converted in Connecticut under Whitfield and Tennent, who proved a useful missionary among the aborigines on eastern Long Island and in central New York. In conclusion Mr. Wortman says:

"With all the so-styled popular evangelistic songs which have been published by the million, there has been a decided improvement in the literary type, the joyful spirit, the less extravagant figure, the more varied rhythmic form, and I am not sure but the more Scriptural sweetness and trust."

PROTESTANT PICTURE OF IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

THE late Professor Hase, the venerable nonagenarian church historian of Jena, and the author of a famous anti-Catholic polemic, maintained the proposition that "Protestantism can claim the high right and honor of doing justice even to persons most antagonistic to her principles." To what extent this is true can be seen from the "Life of Francis de Assisi," published two years ago by the French Protestant Professor Sabatier, of Paris, which by friend and foe is acknowledged as a model of unprejudiced biographical writing. Another specimen of the same kind of work we now have from the pen of the Protestant professor at Bonn, Dr. Eberhard Gothein, who holds the chair of political economy and has done special good work in the history of civilization and culture. He has selected for study that figure in modern history which is probably most unsympathetic to Protestant feelings, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order, and the prime agency in the counter-reformation that swept over Europe undoing so much that had been achieved by the onward march of Protestantism. Gothein regards both Loyola and his society in the light of leading factors and forces in this movement, and sees in this their historic mission and work. His book is entitled "Ignatius von Loyola und die Gegenreformation." Gothein is a Protestant with positive convictions, and this makes his picture of the great hero of anti-Protestantism all the more interesting. Among other things he says:

"The most powerful opponent who has attacked the Society of Jesus, Blaise Pascal, does them no injustice when he regards it as the great original sin of Jesuitism that they try to accommodate their religion to the notions of every person. He who himself was so thoroughly initiated in the sophistry of the human heart was able in both his wonderful dialectics in his *Lettres Provinciales* to uncover the seeds of falsehood out of which of a necessity grew

up the system which he better than anybody else has been able to analyze and expose."

Throughout his book the author indeed shows that the old Pilate question, "What is truth?" is also a living problem for him. But yet he clearly says: "According to my convictions the very worst that can be cast up to the system of morals and confessions advocated by Jesuitism is the extraordinary superficiality of its principles." And in saying this he repeats what he says in another place, where he calls the position of Ignatius "the extreme contrast to the keen sense of morality evinced by the Reformer." The author is accordingly not indifferent as to the merits or demerits of Jesuitism, yet he by a keen analysis of both the founder and his order understands how to speak with impartiality and justice. He says:

"Certainly Ignatius, as far as his person is concerned, was far removed from moral frivolity; but those principles (notably that which posterity has always held up against them, viz., the end justifies the means) have not been the product of careless thought. As a regular Spaniard he saw no harm in adopting certain principles not accepted elsewhere, such as this, that it is right to deceive an enemy. But all the weakness of the Spanish character and religion became in him and for him not a healing medicine but a poison. And yet we can say that the two great and true principles with which Ignatius enthused himself and his followers, namely, tireless activity for the welfare of mankind and an all-sided development of the individual, not for the purposes of enjoyment, but for work, have been strong enough to overcome in many persons and in innumerable single deeds the errors of thought and feeling lying in these principles. Indeed, the blind conviction of the members that they are the chosen instruments of God is not without the trait of moral grandeur."

Gothein has made it a special object to demonstrate the "Spanish" characteristics and features in Jesuitism. He has to a large extent revived the views on this order presented by Ranke in his most famous work, "The History of the Popes." It will be remembered that Ranke included in his sketch these words: "We must consider the development of this order as a new aggressive movement of Latin Europe on the Teutonic people."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE following curious advertisement appeared recently in the London *Daily Chronicle*: "Lost, a Bulwark.—Not long ago it was maintained by its supporters that the Church of England was the bulwark of Protestantism. Any information concerning the said bulwark will be welcomed by a grateful community."

PRINCE OSCAR BERNADOTTE, the second son of the present King of Sweden and Norway, has a Sunday-school for the children of the higher classes. "It is a pleasant sight," writes a contributor to *Sunday at Home*, "to see this royal prince standing at his desk in the schoolroom, and touching to hear him, in his own earnest, unaffected manner, explain the word of God for his boys."

The Standard (Baptist) has its views of the dangerous element in a minister's life: "Were we to sum up in one term that which forms the danger element in the life of the minister, it would be the danger of being something less than absolutely genuine. This is the temptation which leads some men to coquette with pastorless churches, write their own puffs for the denominational journals, seek honorary degrees from institutions of learning, conceal or mutilate the truth, and seek glowing statistics rather than souls."

IN an article on London spiritualism *The Westminster Gazette* has the following: "It would seem that along with the undoubtedly spread of Roman Catholicism on the one hand and of scientific skepticism on the other, there is in our midst a revival of a very ancient form of superstition, albeit arrayed in brand-new garments. Not the least curious feature in it is the fact that this revival is no longer limited to the servant-girl class, but is already firmly established in what is called 'good society.' Indeed, if report be true, the professors of the mystic art have already succeeded in reaping a plentiful harvest from that highly cultivated field."

PRESIDENT H. A. BUTTS, D.D., of Drew Theological Seminary, expresses his views on certain theological issues of the day in the following terse sentences: "The divinity of our Savior and His absolute knowledge of all questions of fact, is an axiom as fundamental to Christian truth as the axioms of mathematics are to mathematical science. There is no point on which the negative criticism in the view of Christians has more embarrassment than in its effect on our faith in the infallibility of Jesus Christ as a teacher. Thus far no satisfactory harmony has been established between the results of radical advanced criticism and Christ's indorsement of the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

AFRICAN WARFARE.

THE news from Northern Africa once more justifies the term "dark Continent" in more than one sense. The Italian papers receive items about Menelik's triumphal march, and the terrible treatment to which the Italian prisoners are subjected. The Swiss engineer Ilg, whose articles we have quoted, continues to defend Menelik and the Abyssinians in the *Neues Zürcher Zeitung*. He declares that the cruelties of the surrounding tribes have aroused the wrath of the Abyssinians, and that this may have caused them to commit a few excesses. The maiming of the Askaris, thinks Mr. Ilg, may be cruel, but Menelik follows in this only an old Justinian law, which punishes high treason with the loss of the right hand and the left foot. Professor Altsmann, of Genoa, nevertheless replies in the same Zurich paper in a very convincing manner. He says:

"Unfortunately the cruelties committed by the Abyssinians have not been committed in a few exceptional cases only. The hospitals of Naples, Massanah, Asmara, and other places show that hundreds of Italians have been maimed in a manner unfit for description. The Askari and other native allies of the Italians have been killed by slow torture. Is it Christian to cut off the hands and feet of wounded enemies, and to leave them to the mercy of the vultures? The Italian officers have been treated in a similar manner. Major Saccone fell wounded into the hands of the Abyssinians. He was first maimed in the same way as other Italians taken prisoner. Then his legs and arms were cut off and the trunk, still alive, was hung on a tree. An Italian soldier put him out of his misery. The Askaris are not subjects of Menelik, but are, and have been for years, loyal subjects of Italy."

Speaking of the historical aspect of the Sudan troubles, Professor Altsmann does not disguise the fact that Italy is rather unlucky in her colonial ventures, but can not see how she could retreat with honor. He says:

"That the Italians made a mistake when they came to the help of the English in the struggle of the latter against the Mahdis, is acknowledged by every sensible Italian. But then, Italy hoped to found a colony to which she could send her emigrants, and she is now forced to continue assisting the English. Not that England deserves it, especially now that her perfidious cowardice has cost thousands of Christian lives in Armenia. But all that does not make the barbarous and murderous robber chiefs of Abyssinia Christians. It is solely in the interest of Russia to describe Abyssinia as a fairly civilized country. The German traveler Gerhard Rohlfs declares that Menelik is not really acknowledged as Negus by the other Abyssinian chiefs, altho the French and Russians picture him with the Abyssinian tiara. The Italians, who know him, do not regard him as anything but a very bright and unscrupulous chief, who manages to exercise some influence over the other chiefs of Abyssinia, and is in turn influenced by France and Russia, whose aim is to weaken Italy and remove her from the Triple Alliance. He has made peace with his old enemies, the Dervishes, and will assist them in driving the British out of Egypt."

The *Temps*, Paris, gives a description of the troops with which England will attempt to reconquer the Sudan. It says:

"It must be remembered that there are two armies in Egypt, which, however, will both share in the dangers and glory of the

war. Unless great care is taken, the reader becomes confused, and is likely to credit the one army with all the successes gained, while the other is made solely responsible for the reverses. The one army is purely British. It is in fact the army of occupation, and numbers about 4,000 men. The Egyptian army is commanded by British officers, and contains about 8,000 Egyptians and 4,000 Sudanese negroes. The English continually seek to create new commands for their countrymen, but they have abolished the military school in which the Egyptians formerly were trained to defend their country under French and American teachers. The Sudanese are the best fighting material in Egypt, and well disciplined. There is only one drawback to their use: Each man must be provided with a wife. If this is not done, they mope and ultimately desert. A Sudanese regiment, with its long train of women and children accompanying the baggage carts, is a strange sight."

The same paper contains a curious account of the manner in which the British authorities obtain these valuable Sudanese. It seems that the primitive institution of the press gang is still honored under the British flag. The paper says:

"It is not a healthy thing to have a black skin if you are living in Egypt just now, where the English are supposed to have introduced the principle of liberty. As soon as the Dongola expedition had been decided upon, a regular hunt for negroes began.

The Sudanese are known for their warlike bravery and bloodthirsty character; the English therefore wish to get hold of as many as they can to send against the Dervishes. The Sudanese regiments already formed have been sent as an advance guard toward Dongola, but these are not considered numerous enough, and a raid was made upon all the villages inhabited by Sudanese negroes, all the men found being pressed into the service of the British. If this mode of procuring soldiers is little worthy of a civilized people, the brutal manner in which the press gang proceeds is still less so. The captured negro is put under a guard until the official seal can be affixed—a lead seal, attached to his neck by a bit of string. As soon as this badge of service has been placed around the neck of the unfortunate captive, he is addressed as follows: 'You belong now to the administration, and are from this hour under martial law. If you dare to break the seal, you will be regarded as a rebel and treated as such.' One may imagine how much heart the poor fellows put into the business.

"Probably this sort of thing would have been ignored altogether, if there had not been among the negroes thus impressed several Tunisians, French subjects and therefore under the protection of the French consuls. These Tunisians have declared in the most unmistakable manner that they do not intend to get killed for the English, and have called for redress. They were, of course, liberated, and the seals which they wore may be seen at the consulates. Among them was a sailor captured in Alexandria while visiting the shore."

The cartoon herewith intimates that John Bull will find the Sudan mixture as little to his taste as Italy has found it.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



JOHN BULL: "What are you crying for, Dago?"

ITALY: "I'm crying because I can't finish this bottle of Kassala at one gulp."

JOHN BULL: Let's taste it. Auh!!!"

—Kladderadatsch.

BELFORT, the only French fortress which did not succumb to the Germans in 1870-71, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its defense in April. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, did not attend, and even prohibited the officers of the garrison from participating in the festivities. This is looked upon as proof of the good understanding which at present exists between the French and German governments. The Germans themselves mention the gallant defense of the fortress in their papers as one of the most heroic episodes of modern warfare, and do not fail to remember that their own fortresses were taken even more easily by the French in 1806 to 1807, than those of France sixty-three years later.

THE HUNGARIAN MILLENNIUM.

MAY 2 witnessed the official beginning of the Hungarian Millennium Celebrations, and marks an epoch in the history of one of the most remarkable nations in Europe. One of the wild, Scythian tribes which emerged from the heart of Asia during the great migration was led by Arpód, the founder of the present Hungarian empire. For more than a century the Hungarians were a source of danger to their neighbors, but when Stephan, the son of Geza, married Gisela, the daughter of Henry II. of Bavaria, and adopted Christianity, Hungary became the Eastern bulwark of civilization. A writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"It was of great importance to civilization that Stephan turned to Rome rather than Byzantium. His act converted Hungary into a wall against the depredations of the East. At a tremendous sacrifice the Hungarians opposed the advance of the Tartars and Turks. Austria came to her assistance against the Moslems, but only to destroy her national independence and to root out Protestantism, which had become so well established in Hungary that Calvinism was regarded as the national religion. But the Magyars could not be kept in subjection, and altho revolutionary movements were crushed in Hungary, the energy of the people was such that the Magyars regained their independence as soon as Constitutionalism was established in Austria. The Hungarian people trust their King and are faithful to him, but they also demand that he should be true to them."

As a matter of fact Hungary is not only completely independent to-day, but is really the predominant member of the Dual Monarchy. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that Hungary maintains a much smaller army and pays much less for international representation than the Austrian crown lands. And the *Handelsblad* thinks that the advantages held by the Magyars are all the more remarkable as they do not even form a majority in Hungary itself. The paper says:

"Of the 17,500,000 inhabitants of Hungary 7,500,000 are Magyars, 2,000,000 are Germans, 2,500,000 Rumanians, 2,000,000 Slavakians, 1,500,000 Croats, 1,000,000 Servians, 500,000 Ruthenes, and further Italians, Slovenes, Armenians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Gypsies, and other strangers. It may appear strange that the Magyars have been unable to impose their language upon these different nationalities, but it is really the result of Magyar policy since the days of King Stephan, who believed that the Magyars could only maintain their supremacy over the other races inhabiting Hungaria if they acted according to the maxim *divide et impera*. For centuries the official medium of communication between the Government and the different nationalities was the Latin language. The people all regard themselves as Hungarians, but they refuse to acknowledge the right of the dominant Magyars to impose their language upon them. Each one of the eight principal nationalities expects the Government to communicate with them in their own language. In 1876 a law was passed that Hungarian should be taught in all schools. In 1893 thirty-four per cent. of the schools still failed to comply with this regulation. The Magyars, however, have learned a lesson from history. They see that efforts to force a language upon a people are generally unsuccessful, and prefer to extend their influence by intellectual superiority. The Magyars learn the language of the other nationalities to communicate with them, and they succeed, slowly but surely, in establishing themselves as masters. The earnestness with which the Magyars have extended their knowledge during the past fifty years is bearing fruit."

That the Dutch writer is right is proved in the case of the Hungarian capital, where German was formerly predominant, and which has now become Magyarized. Ever since the Magyars have effaced the intellectual difference which formerly existed between them and the Germans, the German element is blending with the Magyar element into a compact nationality. The Germans of Hungary have joined heartily in the Millennium celebrations. The Slavonic races are more difficult to manage, but in their case the popularity of the Emperor smoothes the way. The *Zuricher Zeitung* says:

"The person of the Emperor is always kept outside of the disputes. All nationalities honor him, they only quarrel about the

name by which Francis Joseph is to be called. The Magyars respect him as King of Hungary, the Croats regard him as King of Croatia, the Servians cheer him as their Czar, the Bohemians want him crowned as their particular King. The struggle is entirely one for national predominance."

On the whole the population of Hungary is well content to join in celebrations, which are fully befitting the occasion. The Millennial Exhibition at Budapest is described as well worthy of the pride of the Hungarians. The Parliament will this year hold its session for the first time in the new House of Parliament, one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in existence, and many public works of more than national importance are to be inaugurated. Strangers from all parts of the world are flocking to Budapest and the *Nemzet* expresses only the satisfaction of the nation when it says: "The courage and strength of Hungary must necessarily increase at the sight of the kindness with which Europe participates in her national festivities." It seems, too, that the Hungarians are very anxious to escape the accusation so common on occasions of this sort, that strangers are fleeced while visiting them. *Life*, London, says:

"There is no Hungarian national characteristic more prominent nor more pronounced than an absolutely chivalrous hospitality—it is a quality which is by no means peculiar to the Hungarian magnate, who will take the wheels off your carriage so that you can not return to your hotel, and must force stay the night with him in his château—it permeates to the humblest peasant, who is quite a princely host in his way. It is pleasing to observe that the Hungarian Exhibition authorities, consistently with this traditional hospitality, have resolved that their millions of visitors from every point of the compass shall, during the six months' continuance of the colossal show, spend as little money as possible. Therefore they have prevailed upon the native hotel-keepers and restaurateurs to promise that these caterers shall not elevate their tariffs for the occasion—they might otherwise have made, by an irresistible process of extortion, one of the greatest harvests which have ever been reaped in Hungary."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

THE CZAR AND THE PRESS.

POLITIKEN, the well-known organ of the Danish Liberals, gives an instance of the manner in which free expression of opinion and independent criticism are suppressed in Russia. The paper has received a communication from its St. Petersburg correspondent which explains to some extent why many of the hopes placed in the person of the young Czar have not been realized. We quote as follows:

"The Czar takes great interest in literature and journalism. No better proof of this is needed than the fact that he ordered a subsidy of 15,000 rubles per year to be paid to the pension fund for aged and infirm writers and journalists. It is also the Czar's personal wish that the representatives of the press be treated with consideration. In reading the Russian papers, the Czar noticed that they were not as free in their expressions as those of foreign countries, and he pondered over the cause. He knew, of course, that there is a censorship in his realm, but he has not the slightest idea how very much the censors suppress every independent thought. But he knew of the censorship and determined that at least one paper should be perfectly free to criticize. He chose the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, a paper which has now appeared for 170 years, and entrusted Prince Uchtemski with the duty of directing that paper. But the censors found out what was going on and opposed the scheme. The Czar, however, remained firm. Then the conservative circles of the capital had recourse to an old and well-tried means to rid themselves of the proposed free paper. Prince Uchtemski was invited to visit the Department of Public Finance, where he was met by a Minister of State. This official was exceptionally gracious; informed the Prince of his high regard, and offered him a position in the Russo-Chinese Bank which had just been started, at a very high salary. The Prince, of course, accepted. The Minister then told the Prince in an *en passant* way that he had just heard of the Czar's journalistic scheme, and professed to be highly delighted with it. He gave an order for 7,000 copies for the Department of Finance, and promised to attend to the distribution. There is little doubt that other departments of the administration have 'seen' the Prince too. The prosperity of the *Viedomosti* is insured—but it is dependent upon the officials, and its freedom is an illusion."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION AND WAR.

NOW that the British public is gradually becoming convinced that a war with the Boers is out of question with the forces at the command of the British Government, the warlike spirit of our transatlantic cousins draws new fuel from the Venezuelan question. Speculation is busy with the sitting of the Venezuelan Commission, and most of the Conservative papers think the United States, like Captain Truck, "in a category."

Pretty outspoken is *The St. James's Gazette*, a paper which expresses the opinions of the out-and-out Tories. Its tone would appear genuinely warlike, were it not that the same paper has threatened the Transvaal with war for over three months, only to acknowledge in a recent number that Englishmen will not go to war in a case where defeat is probable. The paper says:

"The United States will have to allow the report of the Venezuela Commission, if hostile to us, to remain a dead letter, and let the matter drop as one in which she has no right to intervene, or she will have to carry out her threat and enforce her decision by war. Our Government can not surrender, for the very nature of things forbids it. It is not that we attach undue importance to a few miles of South American frontier. The question is much larger than this. If we allow one power to fix our frontiers in America, how can we resist if another proposes the same kind offices in Africa and another in Asia? Our position surely is simple enough, altho there are so many at home and abroad who make it their business to misunderstand it. It is simply that British frontiers are a matter for settlement by negotiation with parties concerned, and that the claim of any third party to intervene as of right in such disputes is inadmissible. Arbitration is a totally different question. England has set the example in that direction more than once; but arbitration means that two parties having a dispute agree to call in a third to settle it in the terms of a reference agreed on by both."

"The proposition of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney is that the third party shall take the initiative, shall act as a superior authority, shall fix the terms of the reference and enforce the award by force.

"We are willing, we are anxious, to put an end to the Venezuelan dispute in the only way in which it can be ended—by negotiation with Venezuela. The danger had its origin in an unauthorized demand from outside to settle it for us, and the danger can of course be averted by the withdrawal of that demand. But what we have to understand is that the demand has not yet been withdrawn."

The South American Journal, London, lets the cat out of the bag and shows that trade remains the alpha and omega of John Bull's policy. It says:

"The trade of the United States with South America has undergone an enormous extension during the past two or three years, and there seems to be some warrant for the belief that the commercial supremacy in the southern continents is passing from Great Britain to our American rivals. If the United States depended solely upon these legitimate means to monopolize the South American trade there would be little to be said; but, unfortunately, of late the foreign policy of the country has been so closely associated with its trading interests that one scarcely knows where politics ends and trade begins. This would, perhaps, be of little moment if it were not for the fact that a policy of interest is often fraught with the gravest danger to peace, and that the United States is ready to go to any extremes to protect its interests in South America."

The Liberals would like to see the business settled as soon as possible. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Our own hope has been that Lord Salisbury, tho apparently inactive and immovable as regards the United States, was preparing a settlement with Venezuela itself which would finally dispose of the whole matter. Let us urge Lord Salisbury to settle this Venezuela business out-of-hand, even at the cost of lowering his pride to some slight extent. The danger is, that, having been foiled by the Sultan, and having yielded to France in Siam without gaining the smallest return for so doing, he may now think it necessary to reestablish his reputation as a strong man by making

an obstinate and dangerous stand against the United States. It may, therefore, be well to say that the Opposition at all events will not embarrass him by holding him to the letter of his despatches, or by reproaching him for any compromise which offers a way out of the difficulty."

The Week, Toronto, threatens us with Britain's Indian army. It says:

"The despatch of Indian troops to Suakin is a practical illustration of the power of England has to draw on resources of men as well as solid cash. The same course has been already resorted to by England more than once. . . . Possibly even in America they may yet be of service. In case of any proposed alliance between the United States and Russia as against England in the next great war, the prospect of seeing an Eastern army corps landed on the Western coasts of the Union might make the American anti-Britishers pause. The Western States have been very brave in urging on the Eastern States to warlike endeavors. The Eastern States, like sensible people, have objected very strongly because they know they are very much exposed to invasion and do not care to hear the thunder of English guns from English ironclads lying far out at sea. But the West may not be quite so safe as they imagine, and the knowledge that they may see an Anglo-Indian army corps or two in their midst will do much to keep them as sensible as their Eastern brethren."

The Boers were threatened with this Indian army in 1881, but *The Express*, Bloemfontein, said that in the opinion of most Transvaalers that army was not strong enough numerically to endanger the independence of the Transvaal, according to the following arithmetical computation:

"The Boers have always managed to defeat five times their number of British soldiers. The English themselves relate that they have been victorious against an Indian force ten times as large as their own. According to the formula $1 \times 5 \times 10$ at least 750,000 Indians are needed to match 15,000 Boers and certainly not less than 1,000,000 to insure victory. Can England raise this army?"

SPAIN AS THE BULWARK OF CIVILIZATION.

ATTACKS upon the Spaniards, their character, their administration, and their habits are the order of the day. We are not only informed that their methods are unsuited to the times, but also that they have never acted befitting a great nation with a civilizing mission. In the face of these attacks *The Herald*, Mexico, in an historical might-have-been, reminds its readers of the great services Spain has rendered to humanity. The paper says:

"The Spanish race, like all other breeds of men, has the defect of its qualities. It is usually described as a grave and intolerant race, but one should hardly look for jocosity and liberality of opinion among a people who fought for eight centuries against the Moors. By the law of heredity the Spaniard has become serious and disposed to a vehement defense of his opinions. He comes of a militant race and has something of the soldier in him, whether he be priest or artisan, merchant or painter. His great work was done in maintaining a bulwark, formidable and not to be broken down, against the northward march of the Moors. Had the Spaniard been less martial, had he been of feebler stuff, less *adusto*, we should have had another Turkey in France and Germany. In a word, Christian civilization would have perished from the earth, and civilization would have taken on another form. It is curious to imagine how Paris and London would have looked, converted into Moorish cities like Cordova or Fez! Imagine the great cathedrals made into mosques, the Mohammedan feasts celebrated in England. Monogamous marriage would have given place to polygamy; womankind would not have been raised to its present high level, which has been the work of Christianity, and if, as seems probable, Mohammedan science had not within it the germ of progress, we should have to-day a Europe without a railway or a telegraph, the common people sunk, as in Morocco, in degradation, cruel and degrading punishments the rule, and all the squalor of the degenerate Moor. Perhaps the New World would not have been discovered, or, if it had been, the call to prayer from lofty minarets might to-day be heard in Mexico!"

THE FAITH OF CECIL RHODES.

THE editor of the London *Review of Reviews* published an article in defense of Cecil Rhodes, in March, which received a good deal of attention on the continent of Europe. Mr. Stead described Rhodes as one of the numerous members of the English-speaking peoples of our globe who believe that the race which inhabits the British Isles has been chosen by the Almighty to establish its rule over the whole earth. This, in itself, did not cause much comment, except that the German and Dutch papers pointed out that similar claims have been made by the Portuguese, Spaniards, and Moors, and that the Boers, the most inveterate enemies of the British, also claim to be God's chosen people. Mr. Stead wrote, in substance, as follows:

"Cecil Rhodes believes that the Almighty has predestined the English-speaking race to rule the world, and its British and American branches are in this God's right and left hand. Rhodes believes in the survival of the fittest, and the fittest among the nations are the English-speaking folk. The English-speaker is also best worth preserving for the improvement of mankind, for, altho we may not have the polish of the French, the science of the German, or the art of the Italian, Mr. Rhodes sees in us the race which represents peace, liberty, and justice, and as such the providential instruments for the betterment of the world. God certainly never intended any part of the world to be infested with Portuguese, and 'God's Englishman' is in duty bound to prevent the Germans from extending their power in Africa, for he can not serve Him better than by painting as much of the map British red, and by eliminating savages and other residual refuse of the human race."

"To do this, Rhodes was tempted to take the 'short cut' through established ethical principles. This is where he failed. Long experience, and the invaluable resources of a crown which is the fountain-head of honors, enable English statesmen to do their bribery delicately. There is no doubt that political corruption is sublimated into inoffensiveness under our existing system. But Cecil Rhodes had no such resources of civilization at his disposal. For some reason or other his methods failed to influence President Krüger and the Boer oligarchy, and, instead of a railroad connecting the Transvaal with the Cape Colony, the Delagoa line was built with the money of German and Dutch conspirators. But even his want of success in the attempt to seize the Transvaal has been instrumental in furthering the mission of the English-speaking race. For if the raid had been successful, the German conspirators would have been able to throw troops into South Africa, and the colony might have been lost to the nation which has alone a divine right to its possession."

The criticisms on this are anything but flattering. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, asks for more convincing proofs that God has decided to favor only individuals who, like Mr. Rhodes, rely upon their ability to bribe everybody. The German papers point out that, until the most recent times, Great Britain fought her battles with foreign mercenaries, but that it is now more difficult to obtain them, as Germany keeps her men. The Americans, tho of British origin, were invigorated by Frenchmen and Germans, which rendered them capable of throwing off the British yoke as soon as the King of Prussia prevented England from obtaining soldiers from Germany. The War of Independence in the Transvaal was the first case in history in which British troops fought unaided against a civilized nation, and they failed. The *Volk*, Berlin, thinks the British race has as yet only proved its superiority in one quality—national vanity. The most interesting comment on Mr. Stead's paper is, however, in the *Vorwärts*, the Socialist organ of Berlin, which says:

"We are well acquainted with these 'religious views' of Mr. Rhodes. We have heard them expressed often enough. The priests, high priests, and Levites of capitalism are imbued with the same ideas everywhere, and they adorn their brutal capitalist religion of private interests everywhere with a little patriotism. The 'Rhodesians' proper only advance their phrases of the divine mission of British Imperialism because they find this sort of thing to be a first-class business trick. The prophets of capitalism in

other countries do exactly the same thing, in the patriotic line but they have not had so much practise. Disraeli, the father of British Imperialism, saw its hollowness well enough. In his 'Sybil' he has shown that the English nation is divided into two peoples much more at enmity with each other than French and English or German and French capitalists, viz.: Rich and poor, exploiters and exploited.

"There is sufficient proof that British Imperialism is only a part of the religion of the Rhodesians. His chief duty is to assist the Almighty in exterminating the weak. Only a few can carry out this divine command by killing off Kaffirs and Hottentots; a great many must carry out their mission at home. And this they do to the best of their ability by encompassing the ruin of all who are not capitalistically strong. The Rhodesians of all countries do the same, but they have not yet succeeded everywhere in getting their religious views so nicely formulated."—Condensed and Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MODERN LAWS OF JAPAN.

GERMANY has concluded a new treaty with Japan, by which she recognizes the latter as a nation fully equal to other civilized peoples. This treaty will go into effect in 1899. Among the English-speaking residents in Japan, great dissatisfaction prevails because the English treaty, concluded last year, gives the Japanese courts full jurisdiction over British subjects. When a Reuter message informed the foreigners in Japan that Germany had not given up all rights to extra-territoriality, the opinion was expressed among British residents in Japan that Germany had reserved important rights. The *Herald*, Kobe, said:

"The Japanese courts have not yet demonstrated their competence to deal impartially in cases where foreign interests are at stake. This, unfortunately, is the truth, and it is futile to seek to hide the truth. We may wish that things were otherwise, but wishes do not affect facts. It is therefore with undisguised feelings of gratification that we reproduce the despatch stating that by the terms of the new treaty between this country and Germany extra-territoriality is not wholly abolished."

The Japan Gazette, Yokohama, also objects to Japanese courts, and believes that Japanese officials are very corrupt. *The Mail*, Yokohama, informs its readers that Germany has only retained certain consular rights, such as she stipulates in every country with regard to maritime affairs, and points out that Japanese consuls in Germany will have exactly the same right to settle disputes between shipmasters and their crews which is reserved for German consuls in Japan. The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, supposes the real reason of British applause for the supposed reservations is that the English hoped that Japanese pride would be hurt, and German influence in Japan would suffer in consequence. It draws attention to the fact that, according to Professor Löuholm of Tokyo University, Germans would find very little that is strange to them in modern Japanese law. Much of the Japanese code has been borrowed from the French, and the French criminal code has been greatly applauded in Germany, where many of its regulations are in force. Again many of the new Japanese statutes are purely German. Professor Löuholm says:

"Formerly justice was administered according to the Chinese code and certain national Japanese rules. But these ancient laws have not been taken into the present statutes to an appreciable extent. The laws of Japan to-day contain principally French and German regulations. The criminal code is almost exclusively French. It was formulated by Professor Boissonade of Paris, whom the Japanese gave unlimited liberty in the matter. In the civil code, however, the Japanese showed much greater interest. They compared the different systems of Western nations and followed almost exclusively the Germans. It is no exaggeration to say that German law is in force in the whole of Japan in other than criminal cases. The commercial laws were framed by the Rostock Professor, Rössler, and are also predominantly German, altho the compiler added many French and German rules. Some revisions will be necessary to suit the need of the Japanese, and the task of revising the laws has been entrusted to the Japanese professors of law Hozumi, Tomii, and Ume."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STUDY OF DOMESTIC CATTLE.

THE study of domestic cattle, says Dr. Louis Robinson (*North American Review* for May), should be of especial interest to us, because they have occupied a more important place in our own ancestral history than any other species of animal. We are told that the Aryan tribesmen from whom nearly all Western civilized folk are descended were cowboys, almost to a man. To quote:

"Like the Caffres and Damaras of South Africa to-day, all their thoughts were about their herds. This is shown in a curious way by the study of the early development of our language. The Sanskrit word for a king meant originally 'a chief herdsman.' The word for an assembly, or the meeting-place of a congress, was the same as that for a cow-yard. A soldier was 'one who fights about cows.' It would seem as if they regarded nothing else as worth ruling over, or talking about, or fighting for. Prof. Max Müller traces the word 'daughter' to the ancient term for a milkmaid. In the good old times they plainly did not take any account of young ladies who were not accomplished performers in the cow-pen."

"The cow or the ox was for long ages the chief standard of value. Everything from a new coat to a new wife was priced at so many cows. Many of our words which refer to money bear traces of this, such as 'fee' and 'pecuniary,' which are directly derived from the old English and Latin words for cattle. Doubtless, there were currency disputes when other materials began to be used for coinage, and difficulties arose about the adjustment of relative values. 'Cow-metallism' might well have been an important plank in some of the Aryan political platforms."

Dr. Robinson next calls attention to the natural circumstances which gave rise to the great strength that men have found so serviceable in oxen, after which he discusses the best means of harnessing the animal for work. He then says:

"When we take milk with our tea, or butter or cheese with our bread, we are conniving at what is, when looked at in one way, a particularly heartless form of theft. Did nature, in the first place, provide the milk for our benefit? Not at all; it is the provision for the poor innocent calf, and we have filched his property from him by force or trickery. But, passing over the moral aspect of the question—which you will generally find is the most discreet method when we are discussing our dealings with the lower animals—how is it that the cow is so especially useful in yielding us an abundant supply of milk?

"The answer is: Because she is naturally a forest animal, that had often to leave her baby behind and to wander far for food. Wild cattle hide their young calves in the thickets. Unlike the colt, the calf has but feeble locomotive powers, and therefore it could not accompany the cow when she traveled to distant glades, where grass was abundant. Thus the sucking calf can not get his nutriment whenever he wants it, as the young foal can, which is never away from the mare. He has to wait for his meals until his mother returns. But this arrangement also renders it needless that the cow's udder should hold a good store of milk, which slowly collects during the hours when she is absent from her baby. Hence the large 'bag,' which always distinguishes a good milker, and hence, also, the important fact that a cow retains her milk until the morning and evening visits of the farmer or dairymaid.

"The habit of chewing the cud among cattle and other herbivorous animals tells a similar tale. They had no time to masticate the grass thoroughly when they were feeding, but were obliged to get in a supply of provisions as rapidly as possible, and during the hours when the wild beasts were least abroad. Having got in their store, they retired to their safe hiding-places and lay down to ruminate at leisure.

"It is easy to see that cattle are at home in a moist and wooded country. The feral cattle of Texas and Australia never from choice stray far from the woods. Out on the Western ranches there are, of course, few trees, and the beasts thrive fairly well; but, for all that, the conditions of their life are artificial and are not such as they would select if free to choose their own dwelling-place. All cattle love to stand knee-deep in water and under the

shadow of trees. Their heads are carried low, even when they are startled, so that they can see under the spreading branches of the forest. Compare the habitual position of the head of a cow with that of the heads of the horse, pronghorn, or guanaco, which live in the open and have to watch the horizon for the approach of enemies.

"Then the split hoofs of the cattle are wonderfully adapted for progress over soft ground. In galloping through bogs or deep mud an ox or a buffalo will easily distance a swift horse. Their toes spread wide and so they do not sink in so far as the solid-hoofed animal. What is even more important, the open cleft between the toes allows the air to enter the hole in the mud as the foot is withdrawn; whereas, a horse's hoof sticks like a 'sucker,' owing to the partial vacuum below it, and can only be dragged out by a great muscular effort. Mounted hunters have been overtaken and killed by buffaloes—African and Indian—owing to this fact.

"How are we to explain the fact that farmers find it necessary to make away with bulls when they are four or five years old, because they then become so pugnacious and unmanageable? I learned from the keepers at Chillingham that each mob of wild cattle is under the command of a single powerful bull, and he keeps all the others in absolute subjection. When a stronger than he arises, and indeed whenever a younger one comes to maturity, there is a terrific battle, and if the original lord of the harem is worsted he retires into sour solitude. The cows and all the young bulls are obedient to the chief, and this habit of submission is taken advantage of by the stockman, who, among domestic cattle, may be regarded as the deposed King Bull's deputy. But when the young bulls get their full growth and strength, their wild instinct impels them to commence a determined tussle for the mastery.

"In the freedom of the forest this was laudable ambition, and might lead to the chieftainship of the herd; but in the farmyard it is regarded as viciousness; so the human 'boss,' whose supremacy is thus disputed, settles the controversy in a summary way, and sends for the butcher."

THE BEGGARY OF TIP-TAKING.

NOT long ago the "Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers" of this city met to discuss a question which in its various forms comes home to people everywhere. The question was one of tips, or of money bestowed in largesse over and above wages earned. It had seemed to certain members of the association that the acceptance of tips was degrading, and peculiarly unworthy of the American character; yet upon a free and full discussion the association decided that it was not such, but was a just, honorable, and desirable thing, and involved no loss of self-respect to the taker of the tip. Having thus set forth the facts, Mr. Howells, in his *Harper's Weekly* "Life and Letters," says:

"The acceptance of money in largesse, over and above wages earned, is the practise of beggary without the beggar's excuse of destitution, and in the giver it is the encouragement of the worst form of beggary. The custom of tipping as a principle is plainly this and nothing else, tho there are facts concerning the custom which may be regarded as extenuating circumstances. Many employers of the servant class now 'figure on their chances' of tips from customers, and do not pay them so much as they otherwise would, but I doubt whether this is so generally the case as the givers of tips assume. In most cases the tip is just so much added to the amount earned, and I believe it is commonly given as meanly and shamefully as it is taken. Both parties to the transaction know that it is a swindle, which lives from the despicable vanity of the giver to the detestable rapacity of the taker. This is the truth of the matter, and I respectfully offer it to the consideration of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach-Drivers. They may fancy that the acceptance of a tip does not rank a coachman with a sturdy beggar, but it does, and it is given with the same grudge and the same contempt that alms are bestowed upon sturdy beggars. Many givers will deny this, but they are such as do not scan their motives, or know their feelings from their sentiments. They plead that the man whom they tip has served them well, or has been very pleasant, and so has merited

their gift; but it was his business to serve them well, and to be pleasant, and he deserved what he earned and nothing more. The effect of their munificence is to make him greedy with the next comer, and surly if he is not fittingly tipped.

"But who knows what a fitting tip is? No one, for there is no such thing as a fitting tip. It is something which the vague expectation of the inferior extracts without real gratitude from the superior, who bestows it without real charity. In Europe, where tipping is of immemorial custom, and where it really forms the wage of many of the servant class, the sum is fixed and well known. You give that, and neither more nor less. But when we began to go abroad in immense numbers after the war, and brought back with us the baleful habit of tipping, we did not bring the European fixed scale; and with our lordly love of overdoing everything we established an order or disorder here, in which no man knows where to find himself. How much ought one to give a member of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach-Drivers? In London you would know the customary fee, and in Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Rome. But here you have no guide, and you must obey your own unregulated impulse. It is the same at any hotel or restaurant; the sum you ought to give is wrapt in impenetrable mystery, and you can only guess at it from the behavior of your beneficiary. If you give what he thinks too little he will leave it till you are gone, without a word; if you give justly (where there is really no justice at all in giving) he will scantily thank you; if you overdo it he will cumber you with superservice as false as your own splendor."

Mr. Howells says that he has made much inquiry on this point, and he is satisfied that there is no fixed rule for tipping; and he thinks that this makes it doubly corrupting, and still more like sturdy beggary: for the man who expects something beyond what he has earned expects that chance will befriend him in the amount, and gambles upon it in his heart.

Mr. Howells then considers some curious anomalies in tipping, saying:

"At the simpler restaurants (there are more of these in Boston than in New York) where women serve the tables, it is not the custom to give tips; you take your check and pay at the desk. Yet at the summer hotels inland, the waitresses clearly expect and eagerly receive tips, as waiters do everywhere in the seaboard States. I think the West, outside of the large cities, is not yet so sophisticated as the East in the matter of tipping, tho I can not be very positive as to the fact. It is a disease that spreads surely if not swiftly, and I should not be surprised if it were to be found wherever the returning tourist could carry the infection. The parlor-cars of all patterns are moving seminaries of tipping, and if their porters are to be credited the companies which run them have 'figured on the chances' of their servants with the public more closely than any other employers. The traveler, upon the exhibition of a very little sympathy, may have harrowing tales of privation and suffering poured into his ear by the colored brother who makes up his bed, or fits a screen into his window, or brushes him at his journey's end. It is said that women give small tips, or none at all, to the parlor-car service; but I suspect the statistics are wanting here. Certainly, in other cases, I have known them to give lavishly, wildly; tho they have commonly a tighter grip of their money than men have, if they are cast upon their own resources. Perhaps they can use a greater temperance in giving than men because they are less liable to the open disappointment of the tip-taker, who can bring more anguish to the soul of the tip-giver, when he will, than any other enemy. Few things in life can inflict such scorching shame as the eye with which a waiter—or perhaps even a member of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach-Drivers—marks his displeasure with an insufficient fee. But he will hardly show this to a woman, if he is of the American theory of politeness; and I have never yet seen a menial indulge anything more than a wink of humorous sarcasm when a woman gave him a dime instead of the half-dollar he would have got from a man. I have witnessed the transport of a dining-car waiter, little short of frenzy, in his disappointment with a man who gave him nothing; and at the spectacle of the species of imprecatory dance which he enacted behind the traveler's back, I shuddered and inwardly gave thanks I was not that man; but if it had been a woman, I am sure the waiter would have hidden his disappointment, or at most expressed it in a patient sigh.

"Yet the man who gave the waiter nothing was more truly patriotic and humane, more truly the waiter's friend (*pace* the Liberty Dawn Association) than if he had given him the expected tip. The tip is wrong. It is the badge of slavery, of beggary; and the sooner those who take it realize this, and insist upon wages, the better. They are not likely to realize it very soon, however, and the burning question is, what we shall do with the tip as it exists among us. It ought to be made as impersonal as possible, and the sum ought to be fixed and generally known. I find that in some degree the fixed rate has been attempted by people who give the waiter ten per cent. upon the sum they spend, or ten cents for each person in the party. But I doubt whether any one of these, if he spent only fifty cents for his lunch, would have the courage to offer the waiter five, or if he dined alone, to offer him ten. It would be well if each guest might know the least that could be given with honor; and then it would be well if he could drop his fee into a box, and not let it pass personally from him to the taker of it.

"I specify waiters, here, because the waiter will typify the tip-taker to most imaginations. But I mean, also, Liberty Dawn Associationists and all others whose palms itch for an unearned increment upon their wages. I can assure them that altho it flatters their cupidity it does degrade them, and it degrades the superior who gives it. As in a case of bribery the guilt is to both parties, and viewed aright every case of tipping is a case not only of beggary but of bribery. The fee is always given with the hope of favor beyond that duty which every wage-earner owes to his employer; and the tipper indirectly hires the tip-taker to scant or slight the man who does not tip him, or to wound his pride. I can not insist too much that in America a tip is nearly always bestowed out of the vulgarest vanity and basest cowardice, and I am sure the tip-taker feels this instinctively if he does not formulate it to himself. He knows that his good-will is not worth having, since it can be bought, and in his crude, inarticulate way he despises the buyer for a fool or a coxcomb."

WHY WE SHOULD "INCREASE AND MULTIPLY."

THE present generation hardly realizes that France, until the fall of Napoleon I., was the paramount power among the civilized nations of the world. The French, on the other hand, are just beginning to realize that they have fallen from their high position, altho they still hold their own as one of the great nations whose power is so equally balanced that none is predominant. Jules Roche, ex-Minister of Commercial Affairs, shows in the *Figaro*, Paris, that the decline of his country's power is mainly due to the difference in the proportion of the world's population which falls to the share of France in our times. He says:

"In the time of Louis XIV. France undoubtedly stood at the head of the whole civilized world, which was then confined to Europe. The French were then a people of 20 million souls, united, under one government, and more assimilated than any other nation. England at that time did not contain more than 6 million inhabitants, Germany had no more than France, and Germany was split into about three hundred small states. Prussia had just become a kingdom, and did not have above 2 million souls. Russia, then regarded as outside of the pale of civilization, had about 12 million; Italy had about as many, but was, like Germany, split into impotent little states. Spain counted 8 or 9 million and Poland 10 or 11. France undoubtedly led; she was not only the most populous, but also the richest and strongest.

"During the time of the great revolution the proportion was still about the same. France had 25 million souls; Germany about as many, but Germany was still divided, and her strongest state, Prussia, did not have above 6 million people. Great Britain and Ireland had 12 million. France, therefore, was still the strongest and best-united, and this is probably one of the main causes of Napoleon's great victories. When the war with Germany began in 1870, Russia had become the strongest in numbers; she counted 78 million. But in the rest of Europe we were still ahead of all others. We had 38 million. Germany had nearly as many. Great Britain and Ireland had less than 30 million. Since 1870, however, a great change has taken place. France lost, with

Alsace and Lorraine, 2 million, and our natural increase has been so slow that we have barely made good that loss. We have again 38 million, but are now the fifth only among the most numerous nations. Russia stands first, with 100 million; Germany follows, with 52 million; Great Britain and Ireland have nearly 40 million; Austria-Hungary has over 43 million. Italy follows France with 31 million. The importance of these figures will be understood if we remember that, while France has increased only fifty per cent. during the last hundred years, Great Britain has nearly quadrupled her population, Russia has tripled hers, while Germany has double the number she had before, altho she has lost the German Austrians. Prussia alone has nearly five times as many people as in the time of Napoleon I.

"As if all these competitors were not enough, there is the United States with nearly 70 million, and Japan with 42 million. In the time of our grandfathers the civilized world belonged to from 80 to 100 million of people, and of these one quarter was of our own nationality. The second generation has not passed away since then, but the world has changed so much that we must learn to make a difference between the political situation during our school-days and its actual aspect. We must not forget that the greatest strength of a nation lies in its numbers."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UNCONSCIOUS REVOLUTIONS.

PERHAPS the most striking social formula contributed to our times, says Mr. T. W. Higginson, in *The Outlook*, was that incidentally uttered half a century ago by the veteran English reformer, George Jacob Holyoake, when he said that the unconscious progress of fifty years was equivalent to a revolution. "It is," continues Mr. Higginson—

"one of the pleasures of advancing years that this thought grows more and more impressed upon us. Another English reformer, on a higher social plane, the late Hon. Mrs. William Grey—to whom was largely due, with Lady Stanley, of Alderley, the establishment of Girton College—told me, in 1872, that when she looked back on her youth and counted over the reforms for which she and her friends had then labored, and saw how large a part of them were already achieved, it almost seemed as if there were nothing left to be done. It is the same with many Americans who suddenly have the thought come over them afresh that, no matter what happens, negro slavery is abolished on our soil. In the larger movements that affect whole nations, we hardly appreciate the changes that have come until we look back and wonder what brought them about. To reflect that Pope Alexander VI. once divided the unexplored portions of the globe between the Spaniards and Portuguese, as the two masterful nations of the earth; that Lord Bacon spoke of the Turks and Spaniards as the only nations of Europe which possessed real military greatness; that the Dutch Admiral Van Tromp once cruised with a broom at his masthead, to show that he had swept the British fleets from the seas—all this impresses us as being something almost as remote as the days of the plesiosaurus or the mylodon. Yet we have seen before our eyes a transformation more astounding than any of these in the utter vanishing of the French military prestige. Probably one reason of the revived interest in the Napoleonic tradition is in the restored wonder of that period when merely to be French was to be formidable. It lasted really unbroken down to the Crimean War, during which the French still seemed, compared with the English, like trained men beside honest but clumsy schoolboys. In 1859 Matthew Arnold wrote from Strasburg, then still French: 'He [Lord Cowley] entirely shared my conviction as to the French always besting any number of Germans who came into the field against them. They will never be beaten by any other nation but the English.' A few years later this whole illusion suddenly broke and subsided almost instantly, like a wave on the beach. When our Civil War began, every tradition of our army, every text-book, every evolution, was French. The very words were often of that language—*échelon*, *glacis*, *barbette*. There sprung up everywhere Zouave companies, with gaiters. Since the Civil War our whole system of tactics is modified and simplified, our young officers are sent to Germany to study the maneuvers, and our militiamen are trained by the *Kriegspiel*. In short, there has passed before our eyes a

change of position as astonishing as that under which Turkey, Spain, and Holland became insignificant powers.

"It is to be further noticed that our eyes are kept veiled up to the very moment when the thing occurs. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, a deluge of war-maps suddenly appeared, both in London and Paris. They were invariably, however, maps of North Germany and the Rhine provinces, and were of course utterly useless. There is no race, on the whole, more blind than statesmen. Lord Shelburne predicted that with the loss of the American colonies 'the sun of England would set and her glories be eclipsed forever.' Burke, whom Macaulay ranks above all others in foresight, pronounced France to be in 1790 'not politically existing' and 'expunged out of the map of Europe.' Mr. Gladstone thought that Jefferson Davis had created not merely an army but a nation. Other similar instances are collected in the opening chapter of that very remarkable book, Mr. Charles H. Pearson's '*National Life and Character*,' which is, in spite of its needlessly dreary conclusion, more suggestive and interesting than Nordau and Kidd and Balfour all rolled into one, and yet has not, like them, been received with any attention or interest in this country. Above all, it is especially noticeable as connected with this very question, inasmuch as its author, after accumulating these instances of blind prediction, goes on to add to them two equally striking of his own. Writing in 1893, and therefore before the war between China and Japan, he predicts that China is likely to be organized into a great power, with her flag floating on every sea (p. 124), that she will gradually acquire new dominion (p. 46), and that we can not suppose a foreign conqueror of China (p. 34). This in respect to the history of nations; but his prediction in respect to science goes even beyond this in the ill fate of being wholly knocked to pieces in a moment by later incidents. It is his favorite conclusion that human life on this planet is destined to be in the end more and more comfortable but less and less enjoyable, and one part of this forlornness lies in the belief that all the fine thoughts will have been thought and all the really interesting discoveries made. 'Even if the epoch of great discoveries is not exhausted, the new results are almost certain to be less simple, less sensational, more painfully approached by long processes of inquiry, less easy of comprehension to the outside world, than the first revelations of astronomy and geology have been' (p. 312). Thus Mr. Pearson in 1893, and now 1896 has brought us the cathode rays! The wit of man could not have devised a greater anticlimax. . . .

"It is much the same in the development of religious thought and institutions. Emerson, in his Divinity Hall address, when giving that description, never to be forgotten by any reader, of his attendance in a country church during a snow-storm, when the snow was real and the preacher merely phenomenal, drew the conclusion that the popular interest in public worship was gone or going. Walk the streets on Sunday, fifty years later, and see if you still think so! Yet I remember well that all who passed for radicals then held this view; I know that I expected, for one, to see an immense diminution in the building of churches and in the habit of attendance. Practically, the result has not followed; even the Sunday bicyclists have not emptied the churches. The difference is not in the occupants of the pews, but of the pulpits; that course has been adopted which Henry Ward Beecher recommended at the ministers' meeting—not to scold the people for sleeping in church, but to send somebody into the pulpit to wake up the minister."

Tenements in Boston.—"Boston in her old converted dwellings, now let to the laboring-classes, reaches a refinement of inconvenience that I have never observed elsewhere. Three tenants, we will say, occupy one house—not, as might be supposed, a family to each floor, for that arrangement the landlord considers a losing one, top floors bringing little rental. So he hires to one household the back kitchen, the front first-floor room, and the rear garret chamber; to another family, the front kitchen and back first and second floor; to a third he gives the front second floor, side room, and first-floor hall. Every family lives in patches and spots, no two rooms adjoining so as to save labor and steps or economize heat, each housewife trotting from basement to attic, and, worse than all, her girls sleeping in the next garret to other tenants' boys, all far removed from the mother's eye. More than 88,000 persons in Boston reside in houses containing three families, often in fair circumstances; while in 8,000 dwellings from eleven to fifteen persons live, and some big structures include forty-seven tenements."—*Clare de Graffenreid, in the May Forum.*

Not a Patent Medicine.

Old Age

is usually another name for debility. Too much food, and improper food is eaten, overtaxing the impaired digestive organs; the kidneys do not properly carry off the effete products; the brain is sluggish. All these troubles are overcome by the use of

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

The reactionary tendency in prices, shrinkage in railroad earnings, the falling-off in bank clearings, and the fact that the present constitutes the beginning of the between-season period, include the more conspicuous features of the general business situation. On the other hand, business failures have fallen off sharply.

Gross and net railway earnings for the first quarter of 1896 are satisfactory, showing totals enlarged beyond those of last year in all but one group—the coalers. Total earnings of 132 companies, having about two thirds of the total mileage of the country, are \$17,070,325, a gain over last year of 7 per cent., while net earnings aggregate \$51,738,022, an increase of 9.8 per cent., following gains of respectively 1.6 and 3.5 per cent. in the first quarter of 1894 over 1894.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 1,906,000 bushels as compared with 1,903,000 bushels last week, 2,754,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,310,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,106,000 bushels three years ago.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week shows a marked falling-off from the weekly average during the past four months, 216, as compared with 265 last week, 266 in the like week of 1895, 237 in the third week of May, 1894, and as compared with 247 in the corresponding week of 1893.

The most favorable report comes from Kansas City, where the movement of merchandise continues relatively quite active; mercantile collections are fair and trade prospects were never better. Improvement is also noted on the Pacific coast, due to the weather, which has rendered the crop outlook more favorable and stimulated purchases in staple lines. The boot and shoe industry is conspicuous in that demand has revived sufficiently to furnish most factories with orders for some time ahead and to stimulate quotations for hides, leather, and shoes. The falling-off in the movement of merchandise in Nebraska and other Western States owing to the prolonged rains has been offset elsewhere by improved agricultural conditions because of rains. In addition to higher prices named are those for tin and Havana tobacco.

co, the latter due to the action taken by the Spanish captain-general in Cuba looking to prohibiting exports of tobacco from the island.

There is no improvement in demand for or price of wool, and manufacturers are induced to purchase only by price concessions.

At the South the most encouraging report comes from Savannah, where excursions of country merchants, farmers, and others have resulted in an increased volume of business among wholesalers. Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee truck farmers complain that want of rain has injured the crops. Wholesale merchants at Galveston are not pushing business and report the demand unusually light.

General trade throughout the central West has not met anticipations. Clothing orders have dropped off two weeks earlier than usual at Chicago, and the run of orders for dry-goods there is light. A relatively more favorable report comes from St. Louis that dry-goods, clothing, hardware, and groceries are being sold in increasing quantities for fall delivery. Detroit and Milwaukee business interests are suffering from strikes, respectively, in the building and street-railway lines. Decreases in prices of staples are for wheat-flour, wheat, Indian corn, oats, lard, sugar, live hogs, petroleum, and foundry pig iron. Practically unchanged quotations are reported for pork, coffee, cotton, and print cloths.

Bank clearings aggregate \$901,000,000 throughout the United States this week, a falling-off of 2.7 per cent. from last week, 10.8 per cent. from the total in the third week of May, 1895, but an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total in 1894, and a decrease of 5 per cent. contrasted with the corresponding total in 1893.—*Bradstreet's, May 23.*

CHESS.

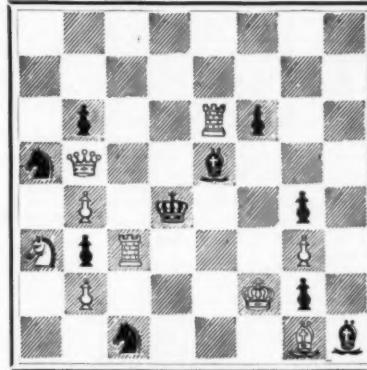
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 146.

(From *The British Chess Magazine*.)

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on Q 5; Bs on K 4 and K R 8; Kts on Q B 8 and Q R 4; Ps on K B 3, K Kt 5 and 7; Q Kt 3 and 6.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K B 2; Q on Q Kt 5; B on K Kt sq; Kt on Q R 3; R on K 6, Q B 3; Ps on K Kt 3, Q Kt 2 and 4. White mates in two moves.

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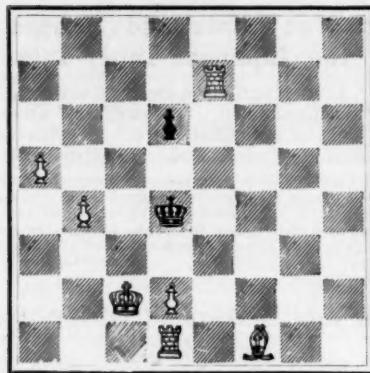
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Problem 147.

BY C. A. KENNARD, BOSTON.

(The British Chess Magazine is responsible for the statement that Pillsbury declared this Problem an impossibility.)

Black—Two Pieces.
K on Q 5; P on Q 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q B 2; B on K B sq; R's on K 7 and Q sq;
P's on Q 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.

The United States Championship Match.

FIRST GAME.

Petroff Defense.

BARRY.	SHOWALTER.	BARRY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 P x B	P-Q B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	18 P x P e.p.	P x P
3 Kt x P	P-Q 3	19 B-Q 4	P-K R 4
4 Kt-KB 3 (a) Kt x P	20 P-Kt 4	Q-K 7 ch	
5 K-Q B 3 (b) Kt x Kt (b)	21 K-Kt 2	Q x Q P	R-K 5
6 K-P x Kt B-K 2	22 P x P		
7 P-Q 4 Castles	23 Q-Kt 3	Q x Q ch	
8 B-B 3 B-B 3	24 K x Q	P-Q B 4	
9 P-K R 4 Kt-Q 2	25 B-B 6 (e) Kt-R 2		
10 Kt-Kt 3 (c) Kt-Q sq ch	26 P x P	Kt x B	
11 K-B sq Kt-B sq	27 P x P ch	K x P	
12 Q-R 5 (d) B x Kt	28 P x Kt	R-Q B 5	
13 P x B P-K Kt 3	29 R-R 7 ch K x P		
14 Q-R 4 Q-K 2	30 R-R 6 ch K-Kt 2		
15 B-K 3 B-B 4	Drawn.		
16 P-Q 5 B x B			

Notes from the Brooklyn Standard-Union.

(a) Quite unusual, and seemingly very good. The regular variation is P-Q 4.

(b) If P-Q 4, Kt x Kt and Q-K 2 will make Black's K P the subject of attack.

(c) B x P ch, leads to some interesting varia-

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tions, and gives White at least a "draw," viz.: 10 B x P ch, K x B; 11 Kt-Kt 5 ch (if B x Kt; 12 B x B ch, K-Kt 3; 13 Q-R 5 ch, K-B 4; 14 Q-R 3 ch, and mate next move) K-Ktsq; 12 Q-R 5, K-Sq ch; 13 K-B sq, Kt-B sq, and the best we can see for White is a "draw" by perpetual checks.

(D) Curiously, B x P ch leads to the same drawn position, viz.: Kt x B; 13 Q-R 5, Kt-B sq, etc. (Kt x Kt or B x Kt would lose).

(e) B-K 3 seems to give better chances.

SECOND GAME.

Dutch Defense.

SHOWALTER.	BARRY.	SHOWALTER.	BARRY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 4	17 P x B	P-Q B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	18 P x P e.p.	P x P
3 Kt x P	P-Q 3	19 B-Q 4	P-K R 4
4 Kt-KB 3 (a) Kt x P	20 P-Kt 4	Q-K 7 ch	
5 K-Q B 3 Kt x Kt (b)	21 K-Kt 2	Q x Q P	R-K 5
6 K-P x Kt B-K 2	22 P x P		
7 P-Q 4 Castles	23 Q-Kt 3	Q x Q ch	
8 B-B 3 B-B 3	24 K x Q	P-Q B 4	
9 P-K R 4 Kt-Q 2	25 B-B 6 (e) Kt-R 2		
10 Kt-Kt 3 (c) Kt-Q sq ch	26 P x P	Kt x B	
11 K-B sq Kt-B sq	27 P x P ch	K x P	
12 Q-R 5 (d) B x Kt	28 P x Kt	R-Q B 5	
13 P x B P-K Kt 3	29 R-R 7 ch K x P		
14 Q-R 4 Q-K 2	30 R-R 6 ch K-Kt 2		
15 B-K 3 B-B 4	Drawn.		
16 P-Q 5 B x B			

Notes from the Boston Journal.

(a) This move gives the name to the opening. It is usually played with the idea of evading the complications of the Queen's Gambit, and being but little analyzed, gives scope for originality to both players.

(b) Threatening 6 P-Q 4, and forcing the advance of the Black Q P.

(c) This advance leaves the K P weak, which was the cause of all Black's subsequent trouble.

(d) If at any time White should play P x P Black would recapture with the K P, dissolving his weakness, with a good game.

(e) Providing for his next move by bringing another piece to the defense of the center.

(f) Here we see the utility of White's 12th move. His Q P defended, he threatens to win at once by P-K 5.

(g) If 16 Q x B, Kt x P; 17 B x Q, Kt x Q; 18 P x Kt, R x B, and Black will have won a Pawn.

(h) Forced; otherwise the Pawn would advance, winning.

(i) And now the terrible weakness of Black's King's Pawn is apparent.

(j) Just here is where White erred. The proper

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Solution of Problems.

No. 141.

1. Kt-Q 3	2. Kt-B 4 ch	3. Kt-R 5, mate
1. K-Kt 3	2. K x P	3. —
.....	2. B x P	R-K 5, mate
1. P x Kt	2. P-Kt 5	3. —
.....	2. R-K Kt 8	P x P, mate
1. P-Kt 5	2. P x Kt	3. —
.....	2. P x P	Kt-B 4, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Prof. C. Hertzberg, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Prof. S. Sellers, Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; the Revs. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Springs, Fla., A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; E. E. Armstrong, Ahmic Harbor, Can.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; W. R. Couimbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; Henry Algood, Cookeville, Tenn.; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; Louis Zeitler, Memphis; Charles Porter, Laramie, Minn.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ind.; J. W. Raymond, Hartford.

No. 142.

1. Q-Q Kt 3	2. Q-Kt 4	3. Q-K 7, mate
1. K x Kt	2. K-B 3	3. —
.....	2. Kt-B 3	Q-K 6, mate
1. K x B	2. K-B 4	3. —
.....	2. Kt-Kt 4	Q-Kt 4, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K-Q 5	3. —

Correctly solved by M. W. H., Profs. Schmitt

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G. W. Hamilton, and W. Calhoun, Cambridge, Ill., were successful with 138; G. S. Bowman, Salem, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Streed found the correct solution of 139 and 140.

Chess-Nuts.

Steinitz has written to *The Westminster Gazette*, London, that the arrangements for his match with Lasker, in Moscow, September, 1896, are settled as far as he is concerned. The Moscow Chess-Club offers 2,000 roubles to the winner and 1,000 roubles to the loser, and pays the traveling expenses.

Summary of the Steinitz-Schiffers match:
Games. Openings. No. of moves. Result.
 1....Ruy Lopez.....41.....Steinitz
 2....Giuoco piano.....41.....Steinitz
 3....Ruy Lopez.....51.....Schiffers
 4....Giuoco piano.....25.....Schiffers
 5....Ruy Lopez.....40.....Steinitz
 6....French defense.....37.....Steinitz
 7....Four Knights Game.....29.....Schiffers
 8....French defense.....58.....Steinitz
 9....Ruy Lopez.....28.....Schiffers
 10....French Defense.....51.....Drawn
 11....Ruy Lopez.....56.....Steinitz
 Steinitz won 6; Schiffers, 4; drawn, 1.

Current Events.

Monday, May 18.

The Fortifications bill is reported to the Senate by Mr. Perkins. . . . The A. P. A. Supreme Council closes its session in Washington. . . . Forest fires occur in Concord, Mass., and other New England towns, and in West Virginia they cause a loss of \$500,000. . . . The Baptist anniversary meeting begins in Asbury Park. . . . A despatch from Pueblo, Mexico, says that President Diaz has promulgated an order removing the duty on corn at the port of Vera Cruz.

The Venezuelan Government agrees to pay the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the Yuruan affair, on condition that it will not be considered as affecting the boundary dispute. . . . The Czar and Czarina arrive in Moscow and are enthusiastically received; Li Hung Chang and Field Marshal Yamagata are among those who arrived to witness the coronation. . . . In the Italian Chamber of Deputies there is exciting discussion of the proposed impeachment of ex-Premier Crispi.

Tuesday, May 19.

The House passes a resolution confirming the title of W. C. Owens, Democrat, to the seat he occupies as Representative from the Seventh District of Kentucky. . . . Bills to restrict immigration are discussed in the House. . . . The Methodist General Conference elects the Rev. Drs. C. C. McCabe and Earl Cranston as bishops. . . . The New York State Association of Congregational churches opens its annual session in Canandaigua. . . . The Amalgamated Associa-

tion of Iron and Steel Workers begins its twenty-first annual session in Detroit. . . . Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, dies.

Wednesday, May 20.

The Fortification Appropriation bill passes the Senate. . . . The bill to impose an educational test on immigrants, together with the Corliss bill intended to protect the lake cities from Canadian competition, are passed by the House. . . . Democratic State conventions in New Hampshire and South Dakota declare for sound money and in Iowa and South Carolina for free coinage of silver.

Queen Victoria's birthday is officially celebrated in London. . . . There are reports that the coronation festivals in Moscow have caused renewed activity among the Nihilists.

Thursday, May 21.

The Wyoming Democratic State convention declares in favor of free-silver coinage. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly opens at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, of Chicago, is chosen Moderator. . . . Secretary Oiney instructs Minister Taylor to protest to the Spanish Government against General Weyler's edict prohibiting exportation of tobacco from Cuba.

The Czar and Czarina, in a most gorgeous procession, make their official entry into Moscow. . . . General Silverio Martinez, one of the most celebrated commanders of Mexico, dies in San Luis Potosi.

Friday, May 22.

A circular, signed by General A. J. Warner, of the American Bimetallic Union, and Henry T. Niles, of Toledo, national committeemen, issued a calling for a national conference of silver men at Columbus, O., on June 3. . . . About twenty delegates attended the Connecticut Populist State convention at Hartford; they declared for free and unlimited silver coinage.

After a continuous session of nearly twenty-four hours the British House of Commons adjourns until June 1. . . . The Czar receives in private audience the United States Minister and special envoys to the coronation.

Saturday, May 23.

President D. C. Gilman, in response to appeals from the trustees and faculty of Johns Hopkins University, decides to remain in Baltimore. . . . Minister Willis arrives in Washington and gives his view of the condition of affairs in Hawaii. . . . The Methodist General Conference, in Cleveland, declares Bishop Taylor non-effective. . . . The Socialists form a new labor organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is to take a hand in politics and aim to avert strikes.

The formal proclamation of the date of the coronation of the Czar, May 26, is publicly read in the streets of Moscow. . . . The Turkish garrison in Vamas, Crete, is besieged by a force of 2,000 insurgents.

Sunday, May 24.

The Rev. Francis Herrman, of Salt Lake City, is accused of killing two women in the Scandinavian church of that city; he is a fugitive. . . . W. F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, is appointed Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Tokyo, Japan.

Advices from Massowah are that large bodies of Italian troops have embarked for Italy. . . . Canovas cables to Weyler that American contracts for Cuban tobacco made prior to the issuing of his decree must be respected.

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In 1876, at the Centennial at Philadelphia, an International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography was held, and

Why the Scientific Alphabet was Devised. great interest excited in our alphabet. The American Philological Association appointed a Committee to report upon it, and they reported the Scientific Alphabet in 1877. Such eminent philologists as Samuel S. Haldeman (University of Pennsylvania); Wm. D. Whitney (Yale); Francis A. March (Lafayette); Prof. C. H. Toy (Harvard); Hon. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Pres. F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., Thos. R. Price (both of Columbia College); Chas. P. G. Scott, of the Century Dictionary corps; Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the University of the State of New York; Prof. F. J. Child (Harvard), and other well-known linguists, were interested in it.

Webster was the leading authority, and his method of notation used the letter *a* to represent ten distinct and different sounds. In the main vocabulary, there were seven, thus:

a, ə, ʌ, ɔ, ɒ, ɑ, ɒ̄, ʊ, as in ale, what, care, am, arm, soft, gwl. In the vocabulary of modern geographical names three additional types:

ā, ī, ɔ̄, as in Falaise (fālāz) [or, senate, (sēn'it), as in the International], Aachen (ā'ān), Ar'āl. Webster also

represented the same sound by different letters, for example, the vowel sound in *fate* by *ā*, the same sound in *vein*, *sight*, etc., by *e*. It will be noticed that this agglomeration was too much for the editors of the International, who have doctored it up after a fashion.

The phonetists substituted order for this chaos by

Correct Pairing pairing the vowel-sounds ac-

ording to a scientific sys-

tem. Let any one prolong

the sound of *a* in *at*, and he

will hear the sound of *a* in *cāre*. The short *a* lost

its breve, and was paired with its long sound as in *care* and printed:

a short, as in *at*; *ā* long, as in *cāre*.

This disposed of *a* and *ā* in Webster's system.

The committee paired the short *a* of *sofa* with the long *a* of *arm* — Webster's *ā* and *ā*. To the short sound

they gave the italic form of *a* simply, and to the long sound gave the italic *d* with the macron above, printing them:

a short, as in *sofa*; *ā* long, as in *drm*.

Four of the Webster *aes* were thus correctly paired as long and short.

The next pair to be considered is suggested by a in

The Letter ē Common to Continental and English Speech. *mate, pate.* This *a* (Webster's *ā*) is plainly the sound of *e* in *met*, *pet*, etc., prolonged.

Webster so gives it in words spelt with *e* in common spelling, as eight, yell, etc. But why represent the short sound of *e* with an *e*-letter, and the long sound with an *a*? No, let long and short have the same form, using the macron to indicate length. But it was suggested that *ā* with the macron had been used to represent the long sound of *e* as heard in *eve*; to avoid confusion, therefore, the circumflex was used, and the pair became:

e short, as in *met*; *ā* long, as in *mēt* (*mate*).

Our language was thus brought into harmony with the languages of continental Europe, and with the mother Anglo-Saxon, in all of which *e* represents the prolonged sound of short *e* in *met*. The Scientific Alphabet uses the same letter for the same sound wherever it occurs.

In the Webster's system the *i* in *machine* had not been recognized as the pro-

l, ī, ī̄, long sound of *i* in *pin*. Yet

it is impossible to lengthen this sound without saying *peen*. Why again change the form and print the short vowel *i* and the long vowel *ee*? The Scientific Alphabet solved the difficulty by putting the circumflex over it, and the pair becomes:

i short, as in *pin*; *ī* long, as in *machīne*.

The sound which had been denoted by *i* and called *ai.* long *i* is a diphthong, and ac-

knowledged to be so by all orthoepists. This diphthong is opened, or resolved into its component letters, according to a cardinal principle of the Scientific Alphabet, that every sound shall have its symbol, and by so doing we get the character *ai*, as in aisle.

The *o* of *not* is paired with the long sound of *o* in *nor*, for if the words *not*, *log*,

ō, ō̄, etc., be pronounced carefully,

the sound of the word *aw* quickly uttered, is heard. For this sound Webster used the *g* character, while other dictionaries represented the sound by the letter *o*. As *o* has but one sound, short as in *obey*, and long as in *no*, to secure greater accuracy, a new letter was

coined. The existing *ō* was taken, the breve dropped into its bosom for the short sound and the macron used above for its long sound, and the pair became when printed:

ō short, as in *leg*; *ō̄* long, as in *nōr*.

In the Scientific Alphabet the short sound of *u* in *but, cub*, etc., was paired with

ū, ū. the long *u* of *burn, turn*, etc.,

and the short *u* of *full, bush, could*, etc., with the long *u* of *rude, fruit, food*, etc. These sounds had been represented heretofore by the single letter *u*, but greater accuracy demanded a separate sign, and the Scientific Alphabet added a new letter, much like a small-sized capital *v*, and the pair became:

ū short, as in *but*; *ū̄* long, as in *būrn*.

The letter *u* was thus left to

ū, ū. represent its own sound, viz.:

ū short, as in *bul*; *ū̄* long, as in *rūfe*.

The *u* of *mute, duration*, etc., is conceded by all phonetists to be a diphthong. In the Scientific Alphabet this was resolved into its parts, and was paired thus:

ū short, as in *duration*; *ū̄* long, as in *mute*.

The Standard Dictionary, in order to express the niceties of pronunciation, has

~, ~̄. added two diacritical marks, *~, ~̄*, by the use of which two pronunciations are indicated: (1) a formal or oratorical pronunciation; (2) a colloquial weakening. The mark *~*, under an unaccented vowel indicates that the sound varies toward the *i* of *pity*. The mark *~̄*, under a vowel indicates that in colloquial use the sound varies toward *u* in *but*. The mark *~* in addgd indicates that its colloquial weakening sounds like *addid* rather than *addud*, while the *~̄* in *momint* shows that its weakening sounds like *momunt* rather than *momint*.

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